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MORAL PHYSIOLOGY;

OR,

A BRIEF AND PLAIN TREATISE

ON

THE POPULATION QUESTION.

BY ROBERT DALE OWEN.

The principle of utility is the foundation of the present work.
BENTHAM ON MORALS AND LEGISLATION.

LONDON:

J. WATSON, 5, PAUL'S ALLEY, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1842.

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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

proper to state, in a few words, the immediate circum-
ıich induced me to write and publish this treatise.
eeks since, a gentleman coming from England brought
;wo ingenious specimens of English typography. He had
ested by a Brighton printer who executed them, to pre-
, as specimens of English typography, to some of his
:raftsmen in America. He presented them to me; I
ıe ingenuity displayed in the performance, but thought
t to have been presented rather to some printers' society
individual. I therefore addressed them to our Typo-
Society in New-York, accompanied by a note simply re-
he society's acceptance of them, as specimens of the art
l.
ht no more of the matter, until I received my specimens
ı, with a long and angry letter, signed by three of the
accusing Robert Dale Owen of principles subversive of
ıe under heaven, and calculated to lead to the infraction
ɔmmandment in the decalogue; and more especially, ac-
n of having given his sanction to a work, as they ex-
"holding out inducements and facilities for the prosti-
ur daughters, sisters, and wives."
quently learned, from one of the society, circumstances
ewhat extenuate their childish incivility. A gentleman
l himself last year in making out a notable reply to the
'or the Protection of Industry," got up, at the late Typo-
Meeting, and read to the Society several detached ex-
ı a pamphlet written by Richard Carlile, entitled "Every
Book," which extracts he pronounced to be excessively
nd asked the Society whether they would receive any
e hands of a man, who publicly approved a book of a
o dreadfully immoral; which, he averred, I had done.
ywere (or affected to be) much shocked, and thereupon
ımittee to return the heretical specimens, with the letter
have alluded.
y some members of the Society really did believe the
a pernicious tendency. Had some garbled extracts

only from it been read to me, I might possibly have misconceiv its tendency, and its author's motives. But he must be blind deed, who can read the pamphlet through, and then (whether approve of it or not) attribute other than good intentions to individual who was bold enough to put it forth.

As to the book itself, I was requested two years since, wh residing in Indiana, to publish it, and declined doing so. My ch reasons were, that I somewhat doubted its physiological correctne that I did not consider its style and tone in good taste; but chie (as I expressed it in the New Harmony Gazette) because I fea it would be circulated in this country only "to fall into the han of the thoughtless, and to gratify the curiosity of the licentious, stead of falling, as it ought, into the hands of the philanthropist, the physiologist, and of every father and mother of a family." T circumstances I have just detailed may afford proof that my fe regarding the hands into which it might fall were well founded.

My principles thus officiously and publicly attacked, I have f it as a duty to step forward and vindicate them; and this t rather, because, unless I give my own sentiments, I shall be und stood as unqualifiedly endorsing Richard Carlile's. Now, no c more admires than I do the courage which induced that bold ad cate of heresy to broach this important subject; and to him be t praise accorded, that he was *the first* to venture it. But the ma ner of his book I do not admire. There is in it that which w repulsive (I will not say revolting) to my feelings, on the fi perusal; and though I afterwards began to doubt whether th first impression was not attributable, in a measure, to my prej dices, yet I cannot doubt that a similar, and even a more unfavo able impression, will be made on the minds of others, and thus t interests of truth will be jeopardized. Then again, I think t physiological portion of his pamphlet *somewhat* incorrect as to t facts, and therefore calculated to mislead, where an error might of important consequence.

It may seem vanity in me to imagine, that this treatise is fr from similar objections; yet I have taken great pains to rend it so.

R. D. O.

MORAL PHYSIOLOGY.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTION.

I sit down to write a little treatise, which will perhaps subject me to abuse from the self-righteous, to misrepresentation from the hypocritical, and to reproach even from the honestly prejudiced. Some may refuse to read it; and some will misconceive its tendency. I would have delayed its publication had the choice been permitted me, until the public was better prepared to receive it: but the enemies of reform have already foisted the subject, in an odious form, on the public; and I have no choice left. If, therefore, I shock the honest prejudices of any, let them bear in mind, that the occasion is not of my seeking.

The subject I intend to discuss is strictly physiological, although connected, like many other physiological subjects, with political economy, morals, and social science. In discussing it, I must speak as plainly as physicians and physiologists do. What I mean, I must say. Pseudo-civilized man, that anomalous creature who has been not inaptly defined "an animal ashamed of its own body," may take it ill that I speak simply: I cannot help that.

A foreign princess travelling towards Madrid to become queen of Spain, passed through a little town of the Peninsula, famous for its manufactories of gloves and stockings. The magistrates of the place, eager to show their loyalty to their new queen, presented her, on her arrival, with a sample of those commodities for which their town was most remarkable. The major domo who conducted the princess received the gloves very graciously; but when the stockings were presented, he flung them away with great indignation, and severely reprimanded the magistrates for this egregious piece of indecency. "Know," said he, "that a queen of Spain has no legs."*

I never could sympathize with this major domo delicacy; and if you can, my reader, you had better throw this pamphlet aside at once.

If you have travelled and observed much, you will already have learned the distinction between real and artificial propriety. If you have been in Constantinople, you probably know, that when any one of the grand seignor's wives is ill, the physician is only allowed to see her wrist, which is thrust through an opening in the side of the room, because it is improper even for a physician to look upon another man's wife; and it is thought better to sacrifice health than propriety.†

* See "Memoirs de la Cour d'Espagne," by Madame d'Aunoy.

† See Tournefort's Travels in Turkey.

If you have sojourned among the inhabitants of Turcomania, you know that they consider a woman's virtue sacrificed for ever, if, before marriage, she be seen to stop on the public road to speak to her lover:* and if you have read Buckingham's travels, you may remember a very romantic story, in which a young Turcoman lady, having thus forfeited her reputation, is left for dead on the road by her brothers, who were determined their sister should not survive her dishonour.

Perhaps you have travelled in Asia. If so, you cannot be ignorant how grossly indecorous to Asiatic ears it is, to inquire of a husband after his wife's health; and probably you may know that men have lost their lives to atone for such an impropriety. You know, too, of course, that in eastern nations it is indecent for a woman to uncover her face; but perhaps you may not know, unless your travels have extended to Abyssinia, that there the indecency consists in uncovering the feet.†

In Central Africa, you may have seen women bathing in public without the slightest sense of impropriety; but you were doubtless told, that men could not be permitted a similar liberty, seeing that modesty requires they should perform their ablutions in private.

If my reader has seen all or any of these countries and customs, I doubt not that he or she will read my little book understandingly, and interpret it in the purity which springs from enlarged and enlightened views; or, indeed, from common sense. If not—if you who now peruse these lines have been educated at home, and have never passed the boundary line of your own nation—perhaps of your own village—if you have not learned that there are other proprieties besides those of your country; and that, after all, genuine modesty has its legitimate seat in the heart rather than in the outward form or sanctioned custom—then, I fear me, you may chance to cast these pages from you, as the major domo did the proffered stockings, unconscious that the indelicacy lies, not in my simple words, or in the Spanish magistrates' honest-offering, but in the pruriently sensitive imagination that discovers impropriety in either. Yet even though inexperienced, if you be still young and pure-minded, you may read this pamphlet through, and I shall fear from your lips, or in your hearts, no odious misconstruction.

Young men and women! you who, if ignorant or uncorrupted also! you in whose minds honest and simple words call up none but honest and simple ideas; you who think no evil; you who are still believers in human virtue and human happiness; you who, like our fabled first parents in their paradise, are yet unlearned alike in the hypocritical conventionalities and the odious vices of pseudo-civilization; you with whom love is stronger than fear, and the law within the breast more powerful than that in the statute book; you whose feelings are still unblunted, whose sympathies are still warm and generous; you who belong to the better portion of your species, and have formed your opinion of mankind from guileless

* See Buckingham's Travels in Asia. † See Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia.

spirits like your own—young men and women! it is to your pure feelings I would fain speak: it is by your unsophisticated hearts I would fain have my treatise and my motives judged.

Libertines and debauchees! this book is not for you. You are unable to appreciate the subject of which it treats. Bringing to its discussion, as you must do, a distrust or contempt of the human race—accustomed as you are to confound liberty with license, and pleasure with debauchery, your palled feelings and brutalized senses cannot distinguish moral truth in its purity and simplicity. I never discuss this subject with such as you, because it is both useless and disagreeable. It has been remarked, that nothing is so suspicious in a woman, as vehement pretensions to especial chastity; it is no less true, that the most obtrusive and sensitive stickler for the etiquette of orthodox morality is the heartless rake. The little intercourse I have had with men of your stamp, warns me to avoid the serious discussion of any species of moral heresy with you. You approach such subjects in a tone and spirit revolting alike to good taste and good feeling. You seem to pre-suppose—from your own experience, perhaps—that the hearts of all men, and more especially of all women, are deceitful above all things and desperately wicked; that violence and vice are inherent in human nature, and that nothing but laws and ceremonies prevent the world from becoming a vast slaughter-house or a universal brothel. You judge your own sex and the other by the specimens you have met with in the haunts of mercenary profligacy; and, with such a standard in your minds, I marvel not that you remain incorrigible unbelievers in any virtue, but that which is forced in the prudish hot-bed of ceremonious orthodoxy. You will not trust the natural soil, watered from the free skies and warmed by the life-bringing sun. How should you? you have never seen it produce but weeds and poisons. Libertines and debauchees! cast my book aside! You will find in it nothing to gratify a licentious curiosity; and, if you read it, you will probably only give me credit for motives and impulses like your own.

And you, prudes and hypocrites! you who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; you whom Jesus likened to whited sepulchres, which without indeed are beautiful, but within are full of all uncleanness; you who affect to blush if the ancle is incidentally mentioned in conversation, or displayed in crossing a style, but will read indecencies enough, without scruple, in your closets; you who, at dinner, ask to be helped to the bosom of a duck, lest, by mention of the word breast, you call up improper associations; you who have nothing but a head and feet and fingers; you who look demure by daylight, and make appointments in the dark—you, prudes and hypocrites! I address not. Even if honest in your prudery, your ideas of right and wrong are too artificial and confused to profit by the present discussion; if dishonest, I desire to have no communication with you.

Reader! if you belong to the class of prudes or libertines, I

pray you follow my argument no farther. My heresies will not suit you. As a prude you will find them too honest; as a libertine, too temperate. In the former case you will call me a very shocking person; in the latter, a quiz or a bore.

But if you be honest, upright, pure-minded; if you be unconscious of unworthy motives or selfish passion; if truth be your ambition, and the welfare of our race your object—then approach with me a subject most important to man's well-being; and approach it, as I do, in a spirit of dispassionate, disinterested, free inquiry. Approach it, resolving to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. The discussion is one to which it is every man's and every woman's *duty*, (and ought to be every one's *business*,) to attend. The welfare of the present generation, and—yet far more—of the next, requires it; common sense sanctions it; and the national motto of my former country, "Honi soit qui mal y pense,"* may explain the spirit in which it was undertaken, and in which it ought to be received.

Reader! it ought to concern you nothing who or what I am who now address you. Truth is truth, if it fall from Satan's lips; and error ought to be rejected, though preached by an angel from heaven. Even as an anonymous work, therefore, this treatise ought to obtain a full and candid examination from you. But, that you may not imagine I am ashamed of honestly discussing a subject so useful and important, I have given you my name on the title-page.

Neither is it any concern of yours what my character is, or has been. No man of sense or modesty unnecessarily obtrudes personalities that regard himself on the public. And, most assuredly, it is neither to gratify your curiosity or my vanity, that I now do violence to my feelings, and speak a few words touching myself. I do so, to disarm, if I can, prejudice of her sting; to obtain the ears of the prejudiced; and to acquaint my readers, that they are conversing with one whom circumstance and education have happily preserved from habits of excess and associations of profligacy.

All those who have intimately known the life and private habits of the writer of this little treatise, will bear him witness, that what he now states is true, to the letter. He was indebted to his parents for habits of the strictest temperance—some would call it abstemiousness—in *all* things. He never, at any time, habitually, used ardent spirits, wine, or strong drink of any kind: latterly, he has not even used animal food. He never entered a brothel in his life; nor associated, even for an evening, with those poor, unhappy victims, whom the brutal, yet tolerated vices of man, and

* One of the English kings, Edward III., in the year 1344, picked up from the floor of a ball room, an embroidered garter belonging to a lady of rank. In returning it to her, he checked the rising smile of his courtiers with the words, "Honi soit qui mal y pense!" or, paraphrased in English, "Shame on him who invidiously interprets it!" The sentiment has become the motto of the English national arms. It is one which might be not inaptly nor unfrequently applied in rebuking the mawkish, skin-deep, and intolerant morality of this hypocritical and profligate age.

their own unsuspicious or ungoverned feelings, betray to misery and degradation. He never sought the company but of the intellectual and self-respecting of the other sex, and has no associations connected with the name of woman, but those of esteem and respectful affection. To this day, he is even girlishly sensitive to the coarse and ribald jests in which young men think it witty to indulge, at the expense of a sex they cannot appreciate. The confidence with which women may have honoured him, he has never selfishly abused; and, at this moment, he has not a single wrong with which to reproach himself towards a sex which he considers the equal of man in all the essentials of character, and his superior in generous disinterestedness and moral worth.

I check my pen. I have said enough, perhaps, to awaken the confidence of those whose confidence I value; enough, assuredly, to excite the ridicule, or the sneer, of him who walks through life wrapped up in the cloak of conformity, and laughs, among his private boon companions, at the scruples of every novice who will not, like himself, regard debauchery and seduction (in secret) as manly and spirited amusements.

And now, reader! if I have succeeded in awakening your attention and enlisting in this inquiry your reason and your better feelings, approach with me a subject the most interesting and important to you, to me, to all our fellow-creatures. If you be a woman, forget that I am a man; if a man, listen to me as you would to a brother. Let us converse, not as men, nor as women, but as human beings, with common interests, instincts, wants, weaknesses. Let us converse, if it be possible, without prejudice and without passion; whatever be your sex, sect, rank, or party, to you I address the poet's exhortation—here far more strictly applicable than in the investigation to which he applied it:—

> "Retire! the world shut out: thy thoughts call home:
> Imagination's airy wing repress:
> Lock up thy senses: let no passion stir:
> Wake all to reason, let her reign alone."

CHAP. II.

STATEMENT OF THE SUBJECT.

Among the various instincts which contribute to man's preservation and well-being, the instinct of reproduction holds a distinguished rank. It peoples the earth; it perpetuates the species. Controlled by reason and chastened by good feeling, it gives to social intercourse much of its charm and zest. Directed by selfishness or governed by force, it is prolific of misery and degradation. Whether wisely or unwisely directed, its influence is that of a master principle, that colours, brightly or darkly, much of the destiny of man.

It is sometimes spoken of as a low and selfish propensity; and

the Shakers call it a "carnal and sensual passion."* I see nothing in the instinct itself that merits such epithets. Like other instincts, it may assume a selfish, mercenary, or brutal character. But, in itself, it appears to me the most social and least selfish of all our instincts. It fits us to give, even while receiving, pleasure; and, among cultivated beings, the former power is ever more highly valued than the latter. Not one of our instincts affords larger scope for the exercise of disinterestedness, and the best moral sentiments of our race. Not one gives birth to relations more gentle, more humanizing and endearing; not one lies more immediately at the root of the kindliest charities and most generous impulses that honour and bless human nature. Its very power, indeed, gives fatal force to its aberrations; even as the waters of the calmest river, when dammed up or forced from their bed, flood and ruin the country; but the gentle flow and fertilizing influence of the stream are the fit emblems of the instinct, when suffered, undisturbed by force or passion, to follow its own quiet channel.

That such an instinct should be thought and spoken of as a low, selfish propensity, and, as such, that the discussion of its nature and consequences should be almost interdicted in what is called decent society, is to me a proof of the profligacy of the age, and the impurity of the pseudo-civilized mind. I imagine, that if all men and women were gluttons and drunkards, they would, in like manner, be ashamed to speak of diet or temperance.

Were I an optimist, and, as such, had I accustomed myself to judge and to admire the arrangements of nature, I should be inclined to put forward, as one of the most admirable, the arrangement according to which temperately fulfilling the dictates of this, as well as of almost all other instincts, confers pleasure. The desire of offspring would probably induce us to perpetuate the species, though no gratification were connected with the act. In the language of the optimist, then, "pleasure is graciously superadded." But, instead of pausing to admire arrangements and intentions, the great whole of which human reason seems little fitted to appreciate or comprehend, I content myself with remarking, that this very circumstance (in itself surely a fortunate one, inasmuch as it adds another to the sources of human happiness) has often been the cause of misery; and, from a blessing, has been perverted into a curse. Enjoyment has led to excess, and sometimes to tyranny and barbarous injustice.

Were the reproductive instinct disconnected from pleasure of any kind, it would neither afford enjoyment nor admit of abuse. As it is, the instinct is susceptible of either; just as wisdom or ignorance governs human laws, habits, and customs. It behoves us, therefore, to be especially careful in its regulation; lest what is a great good may become an evil.

* See "A Brief Exposition of the principles of the United Society called Shakers," published by Calvin Green and Seth Y. Wells, 1830.

This instinct, then, may be regarded in a two-fold light: *first*, as giving the power of reproduction; *second*, as affording pleasure.

And here, before I proceed, let me recall to the reader's mind, that it is the province of rational beings to bear UTILITY strictly in view. Reason recognizes the romantic and unearthly reveries of Stoicism, as little as she does the doctrines of health-destroying and mind-debasing debauchery. She reprobates equally a contemning and an abusing of pleasure. She bids us avoid asceticism on the one hand, and excess on the other. In all our inquiries, then, let reason guide us, and let UTILITY be our polar star.

I have often had long arguments with my friends, the Shakers,* touching the two-fold light in which the reproductive instinct may be regarded. They commonly stand out stoutly against the propriety of considering it except simply as a means of perpetuating the species; and, apart from that, they deny that it may be regarded as a legitimate source of enjoyment. In this I totally dissent from them. It is a much more noble, because less purely selfish, instinct, than hunger or thirst; and, though it differs from hunger and thirst in this, that it may remain ungratified without causing death, I have yet to learn, that because it is *possible*, it is therefore also *desirable*, to mortify and repress it. I admit to the Shakers, that in the world, profligate and hypocritical as we see it, this instinct is the source of much misery; and I always freely admit to them, that if I had to choose between the life of the profligate man of the world and that of the ascetic Shaker, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But, for admitting that the most social and kindly of human instincts is sensual and degrading in itself, I cannot. I think its influence moral, humanizing, polishing, beneficent; and that the social and physical education of no man or woman is fully completed without it. Its mortification (though far less injurious than its excess) is yet very mischievous. If it do not give birth to peevishness, or melancholy, or incipient disease, or unnatural practices, at least it almost always freezes and stiffens the character, by checking the flow of its kindliest emotions; and not unfrequently gives to it a solitary, anti-social, selfish stamp.

I deny the position of the Shaker, then, that the indulgence of the instinct is justifiable (if, indeed, it be justifiable at all,) only as necessary to the reproduction of the species. It is justifiable, in my view, just in as far as it makes man a happier and a better being. It is justifiable, both as a source of temperate enjoyment, and as a means by which the sexes mutually polish and improve each other.

If a Shaker has read my little book thus far, and cannot reconcile his mind to this idea, he may as well shut it at once. I found all my arguments on the position, that the pleasure derived from this instinct, independent of, and totally distinct from, its ultimate object, the reproduction of our race, is good, proper, worth securing

* I call them my friends, because, however little I am disposed to accede to their peculiar principles, I have met from among their body a great proportion of individuals who have taken with them my friendship and sympathy.

and enjoying. I maintain, that its temperate enjoyment is a blessing, both in itself and in its influence on human character.

Upon this distinction of the instinct in its two-fold character, rests the present discussion. It sometimes happens—nay, it happens every day and hour—that mankind obey its dictates, not from any calculation of consequences, but simply from animal impulse. Thus many children that are brought into the world owe their existence, not to deliberate conviction in their parents that their birth was really desirable, but simply to an unreasoning instinct, which men in the mass have not learned either to resist or control.

It is a serious question—and surely an exceedingly proper and important one—whether man can obtain, and whether he is benefited by obtaining, control over this instinct. Is IT DESIRABLE, THAT IT SHOULD NEVER BE GRATIFIED WITHOUT AN INCREASE TO POPULATION? OR, IS IT DESIRABLE, THAT, IN GRATIFYING IT, MAN SHALL BE ABLE TO SAY WHETHER OFFSPRING SHALL BE THE RESULT OR NOT?

To answer these questions satisfactorily, it would be necessary to substantiate, that such control may be obtained without injury to the physical health, or violence to the moral feelings; and also, that it should be obtained without any real sacrifice of enjoyment; or, if that cannot be, with as little as possible.

The subject resolves itself into two distinct heads: first, the *desirability* of such control; and, secondly, its *possibility*.

In examining its desirability, I enter into a wide field—a field often traversed by political economists, by moralists, and by philosophers, though generally to little purpose. This may be, in a great measure, attributed rather to their fear than their ignorance. The world would not permit them to say what they knew. I intend that my readers shall know all that I know on the subject; for I have ceased to ask the world's leave to say what I think may be useful to the public.

I propose to answer the question in the abstract, and then to examine it in its political and social bearings.

CHAP. III.

THE QUESTION EXAMINED IN THE ABSTRACT.

Is it in itself desirable, that man should obtain control over the instinct of reproduction, so as to determine when its gratification shall produce offspring, and when it shall not?

But that men are unaccustomed to dispassionate reflection, and that the various superstitions of the nursery pervade the opinions and cramp the inquiries of after life—but for this, the very statement of the question might suffice to obtain for it the assent of every rational being. Nothing so elevates man above the brute creation, as the due control of his instincts. The lower animals follow them blindly, unreflectingly. The serpent gorges himself;

the bull fights, even to death, with his rival of the pasture; the dog makes deadly war for a bone. They know nothing of progressive improvement. The elephant or the beaver of the nineteenth century, are just as wise, and no wiser, than the elephant or the beaver of two thousand years ago. Man alone has the power to improve, to cultivate, to elevate his nature, from generation to generation. He alone can control his instincts by reflection of consequences, and regulate his passions by the precepts of wisdom.

It is strange, that even at this period of the world, we should have to remind each other, that *all* knowledge of facts is useful; or, at least, that it cannot be injurious. The knowledge of some facts may be unimportant; the knowledge of none is mischievous. A human being is a puppet—a slave, if his ignorance is to be the safeguard of his virtue. Nor shall we know where to stop, if we follow up this principle. Shall we give our sons lessons in mechanics? but they may thereby learn to pick locks. Shall we teach them to read? but they may thus obtain access to falsehood and folly. Shall we instruct them in writing? but they may become forgers.

Such, in effect, was the reasoning of men in the dark ages. When Walter Scott puts in the mouth of Lord Douglas, on the discovery of Marmion's treachery, the following exclamation, it is strictly in accordance with the spirit and prevailing opinions of the times:

> "A letter forged! Saint Jude to speed!
> Did ever night so foul a deed!
> At first in heart it liked me ill,
> When the king praised his clerkly skill.
> Thanks to St. Botham, son of mine,
> Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line;
> So swore I, and so swear I still,
> Let my boy bishop fret his fill."

The days are gone by when ignorance can be the safeguard of virtue. The *only* rock-foundation for virtue is knowledge. There is *no* fact, in physics or in morals, that ought to be concealed from the inquiring mind. Let that parent who thinks to secure his son's honesty or his daughter's innocence by keeping back from them facts—let that parent know, that he is building up their morality on a sandy foundation. The rains and the floods of the world's influence shall beat upon that virtue, and great shall be the fall thereof.

If man, then, can obtain control over this most important of instincts, it is, *in principle*, right that he should know it. If men, after obtaining such knowledge, think fit not to use it—if they deem it nobler and more virtuous, to follow each animal impulse, like the beasts of the field and the birds of the air, without a thought of its consequences, or an inquiry into its nature—then let them do so. The knowledge that they have the power to act more like rational beings, will not injure, if it fail to benefit them. They may set it aside, neglect it, forget it, if they can. Only let them permit to others, who are more slow to incur sacred respon-

sibilities, and more willing to give reason the control of instinct, to obtain the requisite knowledge, and follow out their prudent resolutions.

If this little book were in the hands of every adult in the United States, not one need profit by it, unless he see fit. Nor will any man admit that he can possibly be injured by it. Oh no. *His* virtue can bear any quantity of light. But then, his neighbour's, or his son's, or his daughter's!

This would lead me to discuss the *social bearings* of the question. But, conceiving it more in order, I shall first speak of it in connection with political economy.

CHAP. IV.

THE QUESTION IN ITS CONNECTION WITH POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE population question has of late years occupied much attention, especially in Great Britain. It was first prominently brought forward and discussed, in 1798, by Malthus, an English clergyman. Godwin, Ricardo, Place, Mill, Thompson, R. Owen, and other celebrated contemporary writers, have all discussed it, with more or less reserve, and at greater or less length.

Malthus' work has become the text book of a large politico-economist party in England. His doctrine is, that "*population, unrestrained, will advance beyond the means of subsistence.*" He asserts, that in most countries population at this moment presses against the means of subsistence; and that, in all countries, it has a tendency so to do. He recommends, as a preventive of the growing evil, celibacy till a late age, say thirty years; and he asserts, that unless this "moral restraint" is exerted, vice, poverty, and misery, will and must remain as checks to population. The tendency of such principles seems to me to be mischievous, though, upon the whole, the work of Mr. Malthus, by promoting inquiry, will, I doubt not, prove a source of good. I have heard some of his disciples openly declare, that they considered the crimes and wretchedness of society to be *necessary*—to be the express ordainings of Providence, intended to prevent the earth from being over-peopled. I have heard it argued by men of rank, wealth, and influence, that the distinctions of rich and poor, and even of morality and immorality, of luxury and want, will and must exist to the end of the world; that he who attempts to remove them fights against God and nature; and, if he partially succeed, will but afford the human race an opportunity to increase, until the earth shall no longer suffice to contain them, and they shall be compelled to prey on each other. It must be confessed, that this is a comfortable doctrine for the rich idler; it is a healing salve to the luxurious conscience—an opiate to drown the still small voice of truth and humanity, which calls to every man to be up and do his

part towards the alleviation of the human suffering that every where stares him in the face.*

It is vain to argue with the defenders of the evils that be, that at present there is land and every other necessary in abundance for all, if wisdom were used in their distribution, and that the day of ultimate overstocking is afar off. They tell you it must come at last; and that the more you do to remove vice and misery—those destroyers of population—the sooner it will come.—And what reply can one make to the argument in the abstract? I believe it to be true, that population, unrestrained,† will double itself on an average every twenty-five to fifty years. If so, it is evident to demonstration, that, if population were not restrained, morally or immorally, the earth would *at last* furnish scarcely foothold for the human beings that would be produced.

Take a medium calculation as to the natural rate of increase, and say, that population, unrestrained, will double itself every *thirty-three and a third* years. That it has done so, (without reckoning the increase from emigration,) in many parts of this continent, is certain.

Then, if we suppose the present numerous checks to population, viz., want, war, vice, and misery, removed by rational reform, and if we assume the present population of the world at one thousand millions, we shall find the rate of increase as follows:

At the end of 100 years, there will be eight thousand millions.
——— 200 ——— sixty-four thousand millions.
——— 300 ——— five hundred and twelve thousand millions.
——— 400 ——— four million millions.
——— 500 ——— thirty-two million millions.

And so on, multiplying by 8 for every additional hundred years. So that, in 500 years, there would be more than *thirty thousand* times as many as at present; and in 1000 years, upwards of *a thousand million* times as many human beings as at this moment: consequently, *one single pair*, if suffered to increase without check, *would, in 1000 years, increase to more than double the present population of the globe.*

It is evident, then, to demonstration, that there is not space on this earth for population, under any circumstances, to increase unrestrained during more than a few hundred years. We are thus compelled to admit to Malthus, that, *sooner or later*, some restraint or other to population *must* be employed: and compelled to admit to his aristocratic expounders, that if no other better restraint than vice and misery can be found, then *vice and misery must be;* they are the lot of man, from generation to generation.

Let me repeat it: it is no question—never can be a question—

* Let me not be understood as charging on Mr. Malthus a system of reasoning he disclaims. I do but remind the reader how easily selfish men may pervert his doctrine to mischievous purposes.

† Poverty, war, libertinism, famine, &c., are all powerful checks to population. In this sense, and not simply as applying to preventative moral restraint, have I employed the word unrestrained throughout this chapter.

whether there shall be a restraint to population or not. There MUST be; unless indeed we find the means of visiting other planets, so as to people them. In the nature of things, there must be a check, of some kind, at some time. The only question is, what that check shall be—whether, as heretofore, the check of war, want, profligacy, misery; or a "moral restraint," suggested by experience, and sanctioned by reason.

Let those, then, who cry out against this little treatise, be told that though they may postpone the question, no human power can evade it. It must come up. Had the friends of reform been left to choose their own time, it might, perhaps with advantage, have been postponed. And it is an imaginable case, that prejudice might delay it until a general famine or a universal civil war became the frightful checks. But will any man of common sense argue the propriety of suffering such a crisis to approach?

Malthus saw this. He saw some check must exist; and whatever some of his disciples might say, he did not intend to be considered the apologist of vice and misery. His theory, indeed, supplied specious arguments to those who asserted, with the ingenious author of the Fable of the Bees,* that "private vices are public benefits;" and furnishing an excuse for supine contentment with a vicious and degrading order of things. But Malthus himself declares the only proper check to be, the general practice of celibacy to a late age. He employs all his eloquence to persuade men and women that they ought not to marry till they are twenty-eight or thirty years of age; and that, if they do, they are contributing to the misery of the world.

Now, Mr. Malthus may preach for ever on this subject. Individuals may indeed be found, who will look to distant consequences and sacrifice present enjoyment; even as individuals are found to become and remain Shaking Quakers: but to believe that the mass of mankind will abjure, through the ten fairest years of life the nearest and dearest of social relations; and during the very holiday of existence, will live the life of monks and nuns—all to avert a catastrophe which is some hundreds of years distant—to believe this, requires a faith which no accurate observer of mankind possesses.

This weak point the aristocratic expounders of Malthus' doctrines were not slow to discover. They broadly asserted, that such "moral restraint" would never be generally practised. They asked, whether a young woman, to whom a comfortable home and a pleasant companion were offered, would refuse or accept them on this theory of population; whether a young man who had fair (or even but a very indifferent) prospect of maintaining a family, would doom himself to celibacy, lest the world should be overpeopled. And they put it to the advocates of late marriage whether in one sex at least, the recommendation, if even nominally followed, would not almost certainly lead to vicious excess and degrading associations; thus resolving the check into vice and

* Mandeville.

at last. If experience answered these questions in the ne-
was it not clear, (they would exultingly ask,) that vice and
are the natural lot of man; and that it is Quixotic, if not
s, to plague ourselves about them, or to attempt, by their
sion, to controvert the decrees of God?
is very easy for generous feelings to reply to so heartless an
nt. It was easy to ask, whether even the apparent hope-
s of the case formed any legitimate apology for supine indif-
; or whether, where we cannot cure, we are absolved from
y of alleviating. But it was not very easy fully and fairly
the whole question. It was idle to deny that preaching
not put off marriage for ten years: and if no other species
l restraint than ten years' Shakerism could be proposed, it
ear evident enough, that moral restraint would be by the
eglected, and that the physical checks of vice and misery
me into play at last.
y my readers, then, distinctly to observe how the matter
Population, unrestrained, *must* increase beyond the possi-
f the earth and its produce to support. At present *it is*
d *by vice and misery*. The only remedy which the ortho-
f the English clergyman permits him to propose, is, late
es. The most enlightened observers of mankind are
that nothing contributes so positively and immediately to
lize a nation, as when its youth refrain, until a late period,
rming disinterested connections with those of the other sex.
ghtful increase of prostitutes, the destruction of health, the
pread of intemperance, the ruin of moral feelings, are,
mass, the *certain* consequences. Individuals there are
ape the contagion; individuals whose better feelings revolt,
any temptation, from the mercenary embrace, or the
cup of intoxication; but these are exceptions only. The
ill have their pleasures: the pleasures of intellectual inter-
of unbought affection, and of good taste and good feeling,
can; but if they cannot, then such pleasures (alas! that
e should be perverted to entitle them to the name!) as the
of money and the ruin of body and mind can purchase.*
this is not all. Not only is Malthus' proposition fraugh.
morality, in that it discountenances to a late age those
ested sexual connections which can alone save youth from
ut it is *impracticable*. Men and women will scarcely pause
ulate the chances they have of affording support to the
ere they become parents: how, then, should they stop to
e the chances of the world's being overpeopled? Mr.
s may say what he pleases, they never will make any such
ion; and it is folly to expect they should.
s observe, then: *unless some more ascetic and more practr*
ecies of "moral restraint" be introduced, vice and misery

rence, the ingenious author of the "Empire of the Nairs," says
enough, "Wherever the women are prudes, the men will be
ls."

will *ultimately* become the inevitable lot of man. He can no escape them, than he can the light of the sun, or the stroke of

What an incitement is this to the prosecution of our inq How beneficent that knowledge, which discloses to us some practicable check to population, and relieves us from the de ing conclusion, that the irrevocable doom of man is misery, w remedy and without end! In the absence of such knowledge the prospects of the world were dark and cheerless. Philant herself pauses, when she begins to fear that all her exertions result in hopeless disappointment. And yet—such is this wc even the ablest opponents of Malthus stop short when they co the question, and leave an argument unanswered, which a pages might suffice for ever to set at rest.

Let one of the most intelligent of these opponents, a man of ling talent—let MILL, the celebrated political economist and a of "British India," speak for himself.

"What are the best means of checking the progress of pc tion, when it cannot go on unrestrained without producing o other of two most undesirable effects—either drawing an portion of the population to the mere raising of food, or prod poverty and wretchedness—is it not now the time to inquire *is, indeed, the most important practical problem to which the of the politician and the moralist can be applied.* It has, til time, been miserably evaded by all those who have meddled the subject, as well as by those who were called upon by situation to find a remedy for the evils to which it relates. yet, *if the superstitions of the nursery were disregarded, an principle of utility kept steadily in view*, a solution might n very difficult to be found; and the means of drying up one most copious sources of human evil—a source which, *if all sources were taken away, might alone suffice to retain the mass of human beings in misery*, might be seen to be n doubtful nor difficult to be applied." Art. Colony, Encyclo Britannica.

Let my readers bear in mind, that this is from the pen o of the most admired writers of the present day; a man celel throughout Europe for his works on political economy, and writings are not unknown on this side the Atlantic. He siders the question now under discussion to involve "the important problem to which the wisdom of the politician ar moralist can be applied." This question, he admits, has ever "miserably evaded." Yet even a man so influential and sighted as Mill, must himself yield to the weakness he reprol must speak in parables, as the Nazarene reformer did before and, even while commenting on the "miserable evasion" subject so engrossingly important, must imitate the very e he despises.*

I will not imitate it. I am more independently situated

* I speak not in censure. It is probable that had Mr. Mill spoke plainly, his essay would not have appeared in the Britannica.

was the English economist; and I see, as clearly as he does, the extreme importance of the subject. What he saw and declared *ought* to be said, I will say.

I will here state an opinion from which, if I read Mr. Malthus' doctrine right, he will not dissent. I am convinced that at this moment there is nothing approaching to an *absolute* excess of population in any country of Europe. Iniquitous laws, false education, and a vicious order of things are continually producing effects which are erroneously attributed to over population. The effect springs not from the absolute number, but from the ignorance of men. Monopolies favour the rich—imposts oppress the poor. Commercial rivalry grinds to the dust the victims of an overgrown system of competition. To these and similar causes, and not to *positive* excess of people at the time being, is the distress felt over the civilized world to be attributed. Still it is undeniable that the most perfect system of political and social economy could not of itself prevent the *ultimate* evils of superabundant population; and it is no less certain, that in the mean time, the pressure of a large family on the labouring man greatly augments his difficulties, and often deprives him of the leisure which he ought to employ in devising means to better his condition, and to enable him to judge of public affairs, instead of trusting them wholly to political gamblers.

Vice-producing laws and customs ought to be—must be changed; but whilst the grass is growing, let us, if we can, prevent the horse from starving.

Thus (and I am desirous to be distinctly understood) a solution of the population question is offered, as an *alleviation* of existing evils, not as a *cure* for them—as a palliative, not as a remedy for the national disease. Population might be but a tenth part of what it is, and unjust legislation and vicious customs would still give birth, as they now do, to extravagance and want. It is true, and ought to be remembered, that the check I propose, by diminishing the number of labourers, will render labour more scarce, and consequently of higher value in the market; and in this view, its political importance is considerable. But it may also be doubted whether our present overgrown system of commercial competition be not hurrying the labourer towards the lowest rate of wages capable of sustaining life, too rapidly to be overtaken, except in individual cases, even by a prudential check to population.

Economy in living is, like the parental foresight of which I speak, in itself an excellent thing; but he who expects by the one recommendation or the other to eradicate the ills of poverty, expects an effect from utterly inadequate causes. The root of the evil lies far deeper than this; and its remedy must be of a more radical nature. This is not the place, however, to enter on such a discussion. The great importance of the present work I conceive to lie more in its moral and social, than in its political bearings. It is addressed to each individual rather as the member of a family than as the citizen of a state.

Enough has been said, probably, in this chapter, to determi question, whether it is, or is not, *desirable*, that some check pulation be sought and disclosed—some "moral restraint,' shall not, like vice and misery, be demoralizing, nor, like late riages, be ascetic and impracticable.

CHAP. V.

THE QUESTION CONSIDERED IN ITS SOCIAL BEARINGS.

THIS is by far the most important branch of the question. The caused by an absolute overstocking of the world are distan an *abstract* statement of the subject, however unanswerable not come home to the mind with the force of detailed reality.

What would be the probable effect, in social life, if mankir tained and exercised a control over the instinct of reproducti

My settled conviction is—and I am prepared to defend it- the effect would be salutary, moral, civilizing; that it would p many crimes, and more unhappiness; that it would lessen i perance and profligacy; that it would polish the manners ar prove the moral feelings; that it would relieve the burden poor, and the cares of the rich; that it would most esse benefit the rising generation, by enabling parents generally carefully to educate, and more comfortably to provide for, the spring. I proceed to substantiate these positions.

And first, let us look solely to the situation of married pe Is it not notorious, that the families of the married often in beyond what a regard for the young beings coming into the wo the happiness of those who give them birth, would dictate? I many instances does the hard-working father, and more esp the mother of a poor family, remain slaves throughout their tugging at the oar of incessant labour, toiling to live, and only to die; when, if their offspring had been limited t or three only, they might have enjoyed comfort and compa affluence! How often is the health of the mother—giving every year, perchance, to an infant—happy, if it be not twi and compelled to toil on, even at those times when natu periously calls for some relief from daily drudgery—how o the mother's comfort, health, nay, her life, thus sacrificed when care and toil have weighed down the spirit, and at last t the health of the father, how often is the widow left, unabl the most virtuous intentions to save her fatherless offspring becoming degraded objects of charity, or profligate votaries o

Fathers and mothers! not you who have your nursery an nursery maids, and who leave your children at home, to fr the crowded rout, or to glitter in the hot ball room; but y the labour of whose hands your children are to live, and w you count their rising numbers, sigh to think how soon si or misfortune may lessen those wages which are now b

sufficient to afford them bread—fathers and mothers in humble life! to you my argument comes home with the force of reality. Others may impugn—may ridicule it;—by bitter experience you know and feel its truth.

It will be said, that the state ought to provide for the efficient guardianship and education of all the children of the land. No one is less inclined to deny the position than I. But it *does* not. And, if it did, a period must come at last, when even such an act of justice would be no relief from the evils of over-population.

Yet this is not all. Every physician knows, that there are many women so constituted that they cannot give birth to healthy, sometimes not to *living* children. Is it desirable—is it *moral*, that such women should become pregnant? Yet this is continually the case, the warnings of physicians to the contrary notwithstanding. Others there are, who ought never to become parents; because, if they do, it is only to transmit to their offspring grievous hereditary diseases; perhaps that worst of diseases, insanity. Yet they will not lead a life of celibacy. They marry. They become parents; and the world suffers by it. That a human being should give birth to a child, knowing that he transmits to it hereditary disease, is, in my opinion, an immorality. But it is a folly to expect that we can ever induce all such persons to live the lives of Shakers. Nor is it necessary. All that duty requires of them is to refrain from becoming parents. Who can estimate the beneficial effects which rational, moral restraint may thus have on the physical improvement of our race, throughout future ages! Were such virtue as this generally cultivated, how soon might the very seeds of disease die out amongst us, instead of bearing, as now, their poisoned fruit, from generation to generation! and how far might human beings, in succeeding times, surpass their forefathers in health, in strength, and in beauty!

This view of the subject is to the physiologist, to the philosopher, to every friend of human improvement, a most interesting one. "So long," to use the words of an eloquent lecturer, now in this city,* "as the tainted stream is unhesitatingly transmitted through the channel of nature, from parent to offspring, so long will the text be verified which 'visits the sins of the fathers on the children, even to the third and fourth generation.'" And so long, I would add, will mankind, (wise and successful whenever there is question of improving the animal races) be blind in perceiving, and listless in securing, that far nobler object, the physical, and thereby (in a measure) the mental and moral improvement of our own.

I may seem an enthusiast—and so let me seem then—when I express my conviction, that there is not a greater physical disparity between the dullest, shaggiest race of dwarf draught horses, and the fiery-spirited and silken-haired Arabian, than between

* Mr. Graham, whose excellent discourses on temperance have excited so much interest, and made so many converts, in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

man degenerate as he is, and man perfected as he might be: and though mental cultivation in this counts for much, yet organic melioration is an influential—an *indispensable* accessory.

But, apart from these latter considerations, is it not most plainly, clearly, incontrovertibly *desirable*, that parents *should have the power* to limit their offspring, whether they choose to exercise it or not? Who *can* lose by their having this power? and how many *may* gain!—may gain competency for themselves, and the opportunity carefully to educate and provide for their children! How many may escape the jarrings, the quarrels, the disorder, the anxiety, which an overgrown family too often causes in the domestic circle!

It sometimes happens, that individual instances come home to the feelings with greater force than any general reasoning. I shall in this place adduce one which came immediately under my cognizance.

In June, 1829, I received from an elderly gentleman of the first respectability, occupying a public situation in one of the western states, a letter, requesting to know whether I could afford any information or advice in a case which greatly interested him, and which regarded a young woman for whom he had ever experienced the sentiments of a father. In explanation of the circumstances to which he alluded, he enclosed me a copy of a letter which she had just written to him, and which I here transcribe verbatim. A letter more touching from its simplicity, or more strikingly illustrative of the unfortunate situation in which not one, but thousands, in married life, find themselves placed, I have never read.

"L***, KENTUCKY, MAY 3, 1829.

"Dear Sir,

"The friendship which has existed between you and my father, ever since I can remember; the unaffected kindness you used to express towards me, when you resided in our neighbourhood, during my childhood; the lively solicitude you have always seemed to feel for my welfare, and your benevolent and liberal character, induce me to lay before you, in a few words, my critical situation, and ask you for your kind advice.

"It is my lot to be united in wedlock to a young mechanic of industrious habits, good dispositions, pleasing manners, and agreeable features, excessively fond of our children and of me; in short, eminently well qualified to render himself and family and all around him happy, were it not for the besetting sin of drunkenness. About once in every three or four weeks, if he meet, either accidentally or purposely, with some of his friends—of whom, either real or pretended, his good nature and liberality procure him many—he is sure to get intoxicated, so as to lose his reason; and, when thus beside himself, he trades and makes foolish bargains, so much to his disadvantage, that he has almost reduced himself and family to beggary, being no longer able to keep a shop of his own, but obliged to work journey work.

"We have not been married quite four years, and have already given being to three dear little ones. Under present circumstances, what can I expect will be their fate and mine? I shudder at the prospect before me. With my excellent constitution and industry, and the labour of my husband, I feel able to bring up these three little cherubs in decency, were I to have no more; but when I seriously consider my situation, I can see no other alternative left for me, than to tear myself away from a man who, though addicted to occasional intoxication, would sacrifice his life for my sake; and for whom, contrary to my father's will, I successively refused the hand and wealth of a lawyer and of a preacher; or continue to witness his degradation, and bring into existence, in all probability, a numerous family of helpless and destitute children, who, on account of poverty, must inevitably be doomed to a life of ignorance, and consequent vice and misery.

"The dreadful sentence pronounced against me by my father for my disobedience, forbids me applying to him, either for advice or any thing else. My husband being somewhat sceptical, my father attributes his intemperance to his infidelity; though my brother, as you know, being a member of the same church with my father, is nevertheless, though he does not fool away his property, more of a drunkard than my husband, and ranks among the faithful. You will therefore plainly see, that for these and other reasons, I stand more in need of your friendly advice; and I do hope and believe, you will give me such advice and counsel as you would to your own daughter, had you one in the same predicament that I am. In so doing, you will add new claims to the gratitude of your friend."

M. W.

Need I add one word of comment on such a case as this? Every one must be touched by the amiable feeling and good sense that pervade the letter. Every rational being, surely, must admit, that the power of preventing, without injury or sacrifice, the increase of a family, under such circumstances, is a public benefit and a private blessing.

Will it be asserted—and I know no other even plausible reply to these facts and arguments—will it be asserted, that the thing is, itself, immoral or unseemly? I deny it; and I point to France, in justification of my denial. Where will you find, on the face of the globe, a more polished or more civilized nation than the French, or one more punctiliously alive to any rudeness, coarseness, or indecorum? You will find none. The French are scrupulous on these points, to a proverb. Yet, as every intelligent traveller in France must have remarked, there is scarcely to be found, among the middle or upper classes, (and seldom even among the working classes,) a large family—seldom more than three or four children. A French lady of the utmost delicacy and respectability will, in common conversation, say as simply (ay, and as *innocently*, whatever the self-righteous prude may aver to the contrary) as she would proffer any common remark about the

weather: "I have three children: my husband and I think that is as many as we can do justice to, and I do not intend to have any more."*

I have stated notorious facts—facts which no traveller who has visited Paris, and been admitted to the domestic life of its inhabitants, will attempt to deny. However heterodox, then, my view of the subject may be in this country, I am supported in it by the opinion and the practice of one of the most refined and most socially cultivated nations in the world.

Will it be still argued, that the practice, if not coarse, is immoral? Again I appeal to France. I appeal to the details of the late glorious revolution—to the innumerable instances of moderation, of courage, of honesty, of disinterestedness, of generosity, of magnanimity, displayed on the memorable "three days," and ever since; and I challenge comparison between the national character of modern France for virtue, as well as politeness, and that of any other nation under heaven.

It is evident, that, to married persons, the power of limiting their offspring to their circumstances is most desirable. It may often promote the harmony, peace, and comfort of families; sometimes it may save from bankruptcy and ruin, and sometimes it may rescue the mother from premature death. In *no* case can it, by possibility, be worse than superfluous. *In no case can it be mischievous.*

If the moral feelings were carefully cultivated—if we were taught to consult, in every thing, rather the welfare of those we love than our own, how strongly would these arguments be felt! No man ought even to *desire* that a woman should become the mother of his children, unless it was her express wish, and unless he knew it to be for her welfare, that she should. Her feelings, her interests, should be for him in this matter *an imperative law.* She it is who bears the burden, and therefore with her also should the decision rest. Surely it may well be a question whether it be desirable, or whether any man ought to ask, that the whole life of an intellectual, cultivated woman, should be spent in bearing a family of twelve or fifteen children—to the ruin, perhaps, of her constitution, if not to the overstocking of the world. No man ought to require or expect it.

Shall I be told, that this is the very romance of morality? Alas! that what ought to be a matter of every-day practice—a commonplace exercise of the duties and charities of life—a bounden duty—an instance of domestic courtesy too universal either to excite remark or merit commendation—alas! that a virtue so humble that its absence ought to be reproached as a crime, should, to our selfish perceptions, seem but a fastidious refinement, or a fanciful supererogation!

* Will our sensitive fine ladies blush at the plain good sense and simplicity of such an observation? Let me tell them, the indelicacy is in their own minds, not in the words of the French mother.

I pass from the case of married persons to that of young men
men who have yet formed no matrimonial connection.
e present state of the world, when public opinion stamps
probrium every sexual connection which has not received the
x sanction of an oath, almost all young persons, on reach-
age of maturity, desire to marry. The heart must be very
very isolated, that does not find some object on which to
its affections. Early marriages would be almost universal,
the prudential considerations interfere. The young man
"I must not marry yet. I cannot support a family. I
ake money first, and think of a matrimonial settlement
rds."
so he sets about making money, fully and sincerely resolved,
r years, to share it with her whom he now loves. But
s are strong, and temptations great. Curiosity perhaps
ces him into the company of those poor creatures whom
first reduces to a dependence on the most miserable of
ıry trades, and then curses for being what she was made
There his health and his moral feelings are alike made ship-
The affections he had thought to treasure up for their
ect, are chilled by dissipation and blunted by excess. He
retains a passion but avarice. Years pass on—years of
cy and speculation, and his first wish is accomplished—his
his made. Where now are the feelings and resolves of his

"Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
They are gone—and for ever!"

man of pleasure—a man of the world. He laughs at the
e of his youth, and marries a fortune. If gaudy equi-
nd gay parties confer happiness, he is happy. But if these
the sunshine on the stormy ocean below, he is a victim to
tem of morality which forbids a reputable connection until
iod when provision has been made for a large, expected
Had he married the first object of his choice, and simply
becoming a father until his prospects seemed to warrant it,
ferent might have been his lot! Until men and women
olved from the fear of becoming parents, except when they
ves desire it, they will continue to form mercenary and
izing connections, and seek in dissipation the happiness they
ave found in domestic life.
ow that this, however common, is not a universal case.
nes the heavy responsibilities of a family are incurred, at
; and who shall say how often a life of unremitting toil
erty is the consequence? Sometimes—if even rarely—the
mind *does* hold to its first resolves. The youth plods
years of cold celibacy and solitary anxiety; happy, if
he best hours of life are gone, and its warmest feelings
d, he may return to claim the reward of his forbearance

and his industry, But even in this comparatively happy c
we count for nothing the years of ascetical sacrifice at wh
happiness is purchased? The days of youth are not too mai
affections too lasting. We may, indeed, if a great object r
sacrifice the one and mortify the other. But is this, in it
rable? Does not wisdom tell us, that such sacrifice is a de
to the warm-hearted often a grievous one? Does not hi
us temperately enjoy the spring-time of life, "while the
come not, nor the years draw nigh, when we shall say, '
no pleasure in them?"

Let us say, then, if we will, that the youth who thus
the present for the future, chooses wisely between two evi
gacy and asceticism. This is true. But let us not imagine t
evil to be a good. "It is *not* good for man to be alone."
no man's or woman's happiness or benefit, that they shoul
demned to Shakerism. It is a violence done to the feeli
an injury to the character. A life of rigid celibacy, tho
ferable to a life of dissipation, is yet fraught with ma
Peevishness, restlessness, vague longings, and instability
racter, are among the least of these. The mind is unset
the judgment warped. Even the very instinct which
mortified assumes an undue importance, and occupies a p
the thoughts which does not of right or nature belong to
which, during a life of satisfied affection, it would not obt

I speak not now of extreme cases, where solitary vice or
or even insanity, has been the result of ascetical mortifica
speak of every day cases; and I am well convinced, that, (
wise it often is, in the present state of the world, to se
adhere to this alternative,) yet no man or woman can live t
a conscientious Shaker, without suffering, more or less, ph
mentally, and morally. This is the more to be regretted,
the very noblest portion of our species—the good, the p
high-minded, and the kind-hearted—are the chief victims.

Thus, inasmuch as the scruple of incurring heavy respon
deters from forming moral connections, and encourages i
rance and prostitution, the knowledge which enables man
his offspring would, in the present state of things, sav
unhappiness and prevent many crimes. Young persons s
attached to each other, and who might wish to marry
marry early; merely resolving not to become parents until p
permitted it. The young man, instead of solitary toil o
dissipation, would enjoy the society and the assistance of
had chosen as his companion; and the best years of lif
pleasures never return, would not be squandered in riot
through mortification.

If, in virtue of these recommendations, early marriage
become common, and parents accustomed to limit the nu
their children, they would have the best chance of formi
characters and watching their progress even to manhood,
to see them settled world, instead of leaving them

; and inexperienced, as they who become parents at a late
nust expect to do, to the mercy of fortune and the guidance
angers.
r readers will remark, that all the arguments I have hitherto
oyed, apply strictly to the present order of things, and the
nt laws and system of marriage. No one, therefore, need be
al heretic on this subject to admit and approve them. The
age laws might all remain for ever as they are; and yet a
l check to population would be beneficent and important.
t there are other cases, it will be said, where the knowledge
ch a check would be mischievous. If young women, it will
gued, were absolved from the fear of consequences, they would
preserve their chastity. Unlegalized connections would be
ion and seldom detected. Seduction would be facilitated.—
s dispassionately examine this argument.
ully agree with that most amiable of moral heretics, Shelley,
"Seduction, which term could have no meaning in a rational
y, has now a most tremendous one."* It matters not how
ial the penalty which society has chosen to affix to a breach
capricious decrees. Society has the power in her own hands;
hat moral Shylock, Public Opinion, enforces the penalty, even
h it cost the life of the victim. The consequences, then, to
oor sufferer, whose offence is but an error of judgment or a
ness of the heart, are the same as if her imprudence were
d a crime of the blackest dye. And his conduct who, for a
ntary, selfish gratification, will deliberately entail a life of
hedness on one whose chief fault, perhaps, was her misplaced
lence in a hypocrite, is not one whit excused by the folly and
ice of the sentence.† Some poet says,

> "The man who lays his hand upon a woman,
> Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch
> Whom 'twere gross flattery to call a coward."

then should he be regarded, who makes it a trade to win a
n's gentle affections, betray her generous confidence, and
when the consequences become apparent, abandon her to
dence, and the scorn of a cold, a self-righteous, and a wicked
; a world which will forgive any thing but rebellion against
anny, and in whose eyes it seems the greatest of crimes to
suspecting and warm-hearted?
I, let me ask, what is it gives to the arts of seduction their
and stamps to the world its victim? Why is it, that the
goes free and enters society again, almost courted and ap-

tter of Percy Bysshe Shelley, December 5, 1818.

very reflecting mind will distinguish between the unreasoning—some-
even generous, imprudence of youthful passion, and the calculating
ness of the matured and heartless libertine. It is a melancholy truth,
eudo-civilization produces thousands of seducers by profession, who,
daily calling the heavens to witness their eternal affections, have no
in for any thing on earth but their own profligate selves. It is to
ters so worthless as these that my observations apply.

plauded, while the woman is a mark for the finger of r
and a butt for the tongue of scandal? Is it not chiefly bec
bears about her the mark of what is called her disgrac
becomes a mother; and society has something tangible
which to direct its anathemas. Nine-tenths, at least,
misery and ruin which are caused by seduction, even in the
state of public opinion, result from cases of pregnancy.
the unfeeling selfishness of him who fears to become s
administers some noxious drug to procure abortion; pe
for even such scenes our courts of justice disclose—perl
frenzy of the wretched mother takes the life of her infant,
in suicide the consummation of her wrongs and her woes!
the little being lives, the dove in the falcon's claws is n
certain of death than we may be that society will visit,
bitterest scoffs and reproaches, the bruised spirit of the mo
the unconscious innocence of the child.

If, then, we cannot do all, shall we neglect a part? If w
prevent every misery which man's selfishness and the
cruelty entail on a sex which it ought to be our pride and
to cherish and defend, let us prevent as many as we can.
cannot persuade society to revoke its unmanly and *unc*
persecution of those who are often the best and gentles
members, let us, at the least, give to woman what def
may against its violence.

I appeal to any father, trembling for the reputation of h
whether, if she were induced to form an unlegalized con
her pregnancy would not be a frightful aggravation. I a
him, whether any innocent preventive which shall save he
situation that must soon disclose all to the world, would
an act of mercy, of charity, of philanthropy—whether i
not save him from despair, and her from ruin. The fa
conformist may frown upon the question, but to the f
comes home; and, whatever his lips may say, his he
acknowledge the soundness and the force of the argu
conveys.†

* Jesus said unto her, "Neither do I condemn thee."—JOHN, c
ver. 11.

† What is the actual state of society in Great Britain, and eve
republic, that pseudo-civilization, in her superlative delicacy, s
fastidiously scruple to speak of or to sanction a simple, moral, effect
to population? Are her sons all chaste and temperate, and her
all passionless and pure? I might disclose, if I would, in this ve
New York—and in our neighbour city of Philadelphia—scenes and
that have come to light from time to time, that would furnish
favourable answer to the question. I might ask, whether all the
assignation in these two cities are frequented by the known profligs
or whether some of the most outwardly respectable fathers—ay, n
families—have not been found in resorts supported and frequente
"good society" like themselves.

As regards Great Britain, I might quote the evidence delivered
"Committee of the House of Commons on Labourers' Wages,'
Henry Drummond, a banker, magistrate, and large landowner in t
of Surrey, in which the following question and answer occur: Q. '

It may be, that some sticklers for orthodox morality will still demur to the positions I defend. They will perhaps tell me, as the committee of a certain society in this city lately did, that the power of preventing conceptions "holds out inducements and facilities for the prostitution of their daughters, their sisters and their wives."*

Truly, but they pay their wives, their sisters, and their daughters, a poor compliment! Is, then, this vaunted chastity a mere thing of circumstance and occasion? Is there but the difference of opportunity between it and prostitution? Would their wives, their sisters, and their daughters, if once absolved from the fear of offspring, become prostitutes—sell their embraces for gold, and descend to a level with the most degraded? In truth, they slander their own kindred; they libel their own wives, sisters, and daughters. If they spoke truth—if fear were indeed the only safeguard of their relatives' chastity, little value should I place on a virtue like that, and small would I esteem his offence who should attempt to seduce it.†

the practice you allude to of forcing marriages?" A. "I believe nothing is more erroneous than the assertion, that the poor laws tend to imprudent marriages; I never knew an instance of a girl being married until she was with child, nor ever knew of a marriage taking place through a calculation for future support." Mr. Drummond's assertions were confirmed by other equally respectable witnesses; and from what I have myself learned in conversation with some of the chief manufacturers of England, I am convinced that the statement, as regards the working population in the chief manufacturing districts, is scarcely exaggerated.

I might go on to state, that the spot on which the Foundling Hospital in Dublin now stands, formerly went by the name of "Murderer's Lane," from the number of child murders that were perpetrated in the vicinity.

I might adduce the testimony of respectable witnesses in proof, that, even among the married, the blighting effects of ergot are not unfrequently incurred; by those very persons, probably, who, in public, would think fit to be terribly shocked at this little book.

But why multiply proofs? The records of every court of justice, nay, the tittle tattle of every fashionable drawing-room, sufficiently marks the real character of this prudish and pharisaical world of ours.

* See letter of the Committee of the Typographical Society to Robert Dale Owen, published in the Commercial Advertiser of the 29th of September, and copied into the Free Enquirer of the 9th of October, 1830.

For a statement of circumstances connected with that letter, and which induced me at this time to write and publish the present treatise, see Preface to the New York edition.

† I should like to hear these gentlemen explain, according to what principle they imagine the chastity of their *wives* to grow out of a fear of offspring; so that, if released from such fear, prostitution would follow. I can readily comprehend that the unmarried may be supposed careful to avoid that situation to which no legal cause can be assigned; but a wife must be especially dull, if she cannot assign, in all cases, a legal cause; and a husband must be especially sagacious, if he can tell whether the true cause be assigned or not. This safeguard to married chastity, therefore, to which the gentlemen of the Typographical Committee seem to look with so implicit a confidence, is a mere broken reed; and has been so ever since the days of Bathsheba.

Yet *conjugal* chastity is that which is especially valued. The inconstancy of a wife commonly cuts much deeper than the dishonour of a sister. In that case, then, which the world usually considers of the highest importance, the

That chastity which is worth preserving is not the cha
owes its birth to fear and ignorance. If to enlighten
regarding a simple physiological fact will make her a p
she must be especially predisposed to profligacy. But it
on the sex. Few, indeed, there are, who would continue
able and degrading a calling, could they escape from it.
prostitute that is made by inclination, ten are made by n
Reform the laws—equalize the comforts of society, and y
withhold no knowledge from wives and daughters. It is w
knowledge, that leads to prostitution.

For myself, I would withhold from no sister, or dau
wife of mine, any ascertained fact whatever. It should b
a duty and a pleasure to communicate to them all I knew
and I should hold it an insult to their understandings a
hearts to imagine, that their virtue would diminish as thei
ledge increased. Would we but trust human nature, in
continually suspecting it, and guarding it by bolts and b
thinking to make it very chaste by keeping it very ignora
a different world we should have of it! The virtue of ig
is a sickly plant, ever exposed to the caterpillar of corruptio
to be scorched and blasted even by the free light of heaven
carious growth; and even if at last artificially matured, of
no real value.

I know that parents often think it right and proper to
from their children—especially from their daughters—fi
most influential on their future lives, and the knowledge o
is essential to every man and woman's well-being. Such
has ever appeared to me ill-judged and productive of very i
effects. A girl is surely no whit better for believing, u
marriage night, that children are found among the cabbag
in the garden. The imagination is excited, the curiosity k
tinually on the stretch; and that which, if simply explaine
have been recollected only as any other physiological phen
assumes all the rank and importance and engrossing inter
mystery. Nay, I am well convinced, that mere curiosity h
led ignorant young people into situations, from which a lit

fear of offspring *imposes no check whatever*. It cannot make on
difference whether a married woman be knowing in physiology or no
perhaps, indeed, to the husband's advantage, in cases where the w
science induces her at least to guard against the possibility of burth
legal lord with the care and support of children that are not his. C
where it actually exists, is the offspring of something more efficaci
ignorance. And if, in the wife's case, men must and do trust to s
else, why not in all other cases where restraint may be considered d
Shall men trust in the greater, and fear to trust in the less? Wha
one may choose to assert regarding his relative's secret inclinations
gacy, these arguments may convince him, that if he has any safegua
sent, a perusal of Moral Physiology will not destroy it.

'Tis strange that men, by way of suborning an argument, should
thus to vilify their relatives' characters and motives, without first
examining whether any thing was gained to their cause, after all, by
cation.

confidence and openness on the part of their parents or guardians, would have effectually secured them.

In the monkish days of mental darkness, when it was taught and believed, that all the imaginations and all the thoughts of man are only evil continually—when it was deemed right and proper to secure the submission of the mass by withholding from them the knowledge even how to read and write—in those days, it was all very well to shut up the physiological page, and tell us, that on the day we read therein we should surely die. But those times are past. In this nineteenth century, men and women read, think, discuss, inquire, judge for themselves. If in these latter days there is to be virtue at all, she must be the offspring of knowledge and of free inquiry, not of ignorance and mystery. We *cannot* prevent the spread of any real knowledge, even if we would; we *ought* not, even if we could.

This book will make its way through the whole United States. Curiosity, and the notoriety which has already been given to the subject, will suffice at first to obtain for it circulation. The practical importance of the subject it treats will do the rest. It needed but some one to start the stone; its own momentum will suffice to carry it forward.

But, if we *could* prevent the circulation of truth, why *should* we? We are not afraid of it ourselves. No man thinks *his* morality will suffer by it. Each feels certain that his virtue can stand any degree of knowledge. And is it not the height of egregious presumption in each to imagine that his neighbour is so much weaker than himself, and requires a bandage which he can do without? Most of all, it is presumptuous to suppose that that knowledge which the man of the world can bear with impunity, will corrupt the young and the pure-hearted. It is the sullied conscience only that suggests such fears. Trust youth and innocence. Speak to them openly. Show them that you respect them, by treating them with confidence; and they will quickly learn to respect and to govern themselves. You enlist their pride in your behalf; and you will soon see them make it their boast and their highest pleasure to *merit* your confidence. But watch them, and show your suspicion of them but once—and you are the jailor who will keep his prisoners just as long as bars and bolts shall prevent their escape. The world was never made for a prison-house; it is too large and ill-guarded: nor were parents ever intended for gaol-keepers; their very affections unfit them for the task.

There is no more beautiful sight upon earth than a family among whom there are no secrets and no reserves; where the young people confide every thing to their elder friends—for such to them are their parents—and where the parents trust every thing to their children; where each thought is communicated as freely as it arises, and all knowledge given as simply as it is received. If the world contain a prototype of that Paradise where nature is said to have known no sin nor impropriety, it is such a family. And if there be a serpent that can poison the innocence of its inmates, that serpent is SUSPICION.

I ask no greater pleasure than thus to be the guard
companion of young beings whose innocence shall speak
unreservedly as it thinks to itself; of young beings w
never imagine that there is guilt in their thoughts, or sin
confidence; and to whom, in return, I may impart every in
and useful fact that is known to myself. Their virtue
be of that hardy growth, which *all* facts tend to nou
strengthen.

I put it to my readers, whether such a view of human
and such a mode of treating it, be not in accordance v
noblest feelings of their hearts. I put it to them, whetl
have not felt themselves encouraged, improved, strengtl
every virtuous resolution, when they were generously
and whether they have not felt abased and degraded, wl
were suspiciously watched, and spied after, and kept in ig
If they find such feelings in their own hearts, let them
righteously imagine, that they only can be won by gener
that the nature of their fellow-creatures is different from th

There are other considerations connected with this
which farther attest the social advantages of the control I a
Human affections are mutable, and the sincerest of morta
tions may change.* Every day furnishes instances o^ ali
and of separations; sometimes almost before the honey-
well expired. In such cases of unsuitability, it cannot
sidered desirable that there should be offspring; and the
refraining from becoming parents until intimacy had in a
established the likelihood of permanent harmony of vi
feelings, will be confessed to be advantageous.

The limits which my numerous avocations prescribe
little treatise, permit me not to meet every argument
which ingenuity or prejudice might put forward. If th
were not actually afraid to think freely or to listen to the
tions of common sense, three-fourths of what has already b
would be superfluous; for most of the arguments employe
occur spontaneously to any rational being. But the mass
kind have still, in a measure, every thing to learn on
other moral subjects. The world seems to me much to re
company of gourmands, who sit down to a plentiful rep
very punctiliously saying grace over it, and then, under
of the priest's blessing, think to gorge themselves with in
as conceiving, that gluttony after grace is no sin. So i
popular customs and popular morality. Every thing is p
if external forms be but respected. Legal roguery is no ci
ceremony-sanctioned excess no profligacy. The substanc
ficed to the form, the virtue to the outward observan
world troubles its head little about whether a man be

* Le premier serment que se firent deux êtres de chair, ce fut au
rocher, qui tombait en poussière; ils attestèrent de leur constan
qui n'est pas un instant le même: tout passait en eux, et autour
ils croyaient leurs cœurs affranchis de vicissitudes. O enfans
enfans!

DIDEROT; JAQUES ET SON

st, so he knows how to avoid the penitentiary and escape
lows. In like manner, the world seldom thinks it worth
) inquire whether a man be temperate or intemperate, pru-
thoughtless. It takes especial care to inform itself whe-
all things he conforms to orthodox requirements; and, if
, all is right. Thus men too often learn to consider an oath
lution from all subsequent decencies and duties, and a full
from all after responsibilities. If a husband maltreat his
e offence is venial; for he premised it by making her, at the
1 "honest woman." If a married father neglect his chil-
is a trifle; for grace was regularly said, before they were

ue is this, that if some heterodox moralist were to throw out
, that many of the rudenesses and jarrings, and much of
ifference and carelessness of each other's feelings, that is
d in married life, might be traced to the almost universal
(in this country, though not in France) of man and wife
ally occupying the same bed—if he put it to us whether
forced and too frequent familiarity were not calculated to
the charms and pleasures, and diminish the respectful
and deference, which ought ever to characterize the
ırse of human beings—if, I say, some heretical preferrer of
o forms were to light upon and express some such unlucky
this, ten to one the married portion of the community
fall upon him without mercy, as an impertinent inter-
in their most legitimate rights and prerogatives.

such a world as this, it is a difficult matter to reason.
stening to all I have said, it may perhaps cut me short by
ng me, that nature herself declares it to be right and
that we should reproduce our species without calculation
aint. I will ask, in reply, whether nature also declares it
ight and proper, that when the thermometer is at 96, we
drink greedily of cold water, and drop down dead in the

Let the world be told, that if nature gave us our
s and propensities, she gave us also the power wisely to
them; and that, when we hesitate to exercise that power,
cend to a level with the brute creation, and become the
fortune—the mere slaves of circumstance.*

ne other argument it were not, perhaps, worth while to
but that it has been already speciously used to excite
prejudice. It has been said, that to recommend to man-
udential restraint in cases where children cannot be pro-

* German poet, whose name has escaped me, says,

"Tapfer ist der Löwensieger,
Tapfer ist der Weltbezwinger,
Tapferer, wer sich selbst bezwang!"

Brave is the lion-victor,
Brave the conquerer of a world,
Braver he who controls himself!

ble sentiment, and very appropriate to the present discussion.

vided for is an insult to the poor man; since all ought to be i circumstanced that they might provide amply for the large family. Most assuredly all *ought* to be so circumstanced; but a *are* not. And there would be just as much propriety in biddin a poor man to go and take by force a piece of Saxony broadclot from his neighbour's store, because he *ought* to be able to purcha it, as to encourage him to go on producing children, because h *ought* to have wherewithal to support them. Let us exert ever nerve to correct the injustice and arrest the misery that result from a vicious order of things; but, until we have done so, let u not, for humanity's sake, madly recommend that which grievousl aggravates the evil—which increases the burden on the presen generation, and threatens with neglect and ignorance the next.

And now let my readers pause. Let them review the variou arguments I have placed before them. Let them reflect how inti mately the instinct of which I treat is connected with the socia welfare of society. Let them bear in mind, that just in proportio to its social influence, is it important that we should know how t control and govern it; that when we obtain such control we ma save ourselves—and, what we ought to prize much more highly may save our companions and our offspring, from suffering a misery; that by such knowledge the young may form virtuou connections, instead of becoming profligates or ascetics; that by i early marriage is deprived of its heaviest consequences, and seduction of its sharpest sting; that by it man may be save from moral ruin, and woman from desolating dishonour; that by it the first pure affections may be soothed and satisfied, instead of being thwarted or destroyed;—let them call to mind all this, and then let them say, whether the possession of such control be not a blessing to man.

CHAP. VI.

THE SUBJECT CONSIDERED IN ITS IMMEDIATE CONNECTION WITH PHYSIOLOGY.

It now remains, after having spoken of the *desirability* of obtain ing control over the instinct of reproduction, to speak of its *prac ticability*.

As, in this world, the value of labour is too often estimate almost in proportion to its inutility, so, in physical science, con tested questions seem to have attracted attention and engaged re search almost in the inverse ratio of their practical importanc We have a hundred learned hypotheses for one decisive practica experiment. We have many thousands of volumes written t explain fanciful theories, and scarcely as many dozens to reco ascertained facts.

It is not my intention, in discussing this branch of the subject to examine the hundred ingenious theories of generation whi

at and modern physiologists have put forth. I shall not re whether the future human being owes its first existence, ippocrates and Galen assert, and Buffon very ingeniously rts, to the union of two life-giving fluids, each a sort of ct of the body of the parent, and composed of organic particles r to the future offspring; or whether, as Harvey and Haller , the embryo reposes in the ovum until vivified by the seminal or perhaps only by the *aura seminalis*; or whether, according e theories of Leuvenhoeck and Boerhaave, the future man xists as a spermatic animalcule, for which the ovum becomes y the nourishing receptacle; or whether, as the ingenious y imagines, a vivifying worm be the more correct hypothesis; hether, finally, as Perault will have it,* the embryo beings wonderfully organized to be supposed the production of any physical phenomenon) must be imagined to come directly the hands of the Creator, who has filled the universe with little germs, too minute, indeed, to exercise all the animal ions, but still self-existent, and awaiting only the insinuation ne subtile essence into their microscopic pores, to come forth man beings. Still less am I inclined to follow Hippocrates Tertullian in their inquiries, whether the soul is merely luced into the fœtus, or pre-exists in the semen, and becomes, were, the architect of its future residence, the body;† or to pt a refutation of the hypothesis of the metaphysical natura- who asserts, (and adduces the infinite indivisibility of matter pport of the assertion,) that the actual germs of the whole n race, and of all that are yet to be born, existed in the s of our first mother, Eve. I leave these, and fifty other heses as ingenious as useless, to be discussed by those eem to make it a point of honour to leave no fact unexplained me imagined theory; and come at once to positive experience ctual observation.

is exceedingly to be regretted, that mankind did not spend small portion of the time and industry which have been d on theoretical researches, in collecting and collating the *experience* of human beings. But this task, toodiffic ult for norant, has generally been thought too simple and common- for the learned. To this circumstance, joined to the fact, : is not thought fitting or decent for human beings freely to unicate their personal experience on the important subject nder consideration—to these causes are attributable the and otherwise unaccountable ignorance which so strangely ils, even sometimes among medical men, as to the power man may possess over the reproductive instinct. Some

* "Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences," for the year 1679, page 279. ppocrates positively asserts this latter hypothesis, and is outrageous : all sceptics in his theory. In his work on diet, he tells us, "Si quis dat animam animæ misceri, demens est." Tertullian warmly sup- ie orthodoxy of this opinion.

‡ Bonner, I believe.

physicians will deny that man possesses any such power. And yet, if the thousandth part of the talent and research had been employed to investigate this momentous fact, which has been turned to the building up of idle theories, no commonly intelligent individual would be ignorant of the truth.

I have taken great pains to ascertain the opinions of the most enlightened physicians of Great Britain and France on this subject (opinions which popular prejudice will not permit them to offer publicly in their works); and they all concur in admitting, what the experience of the French nation *positively proves*, that man may have control over this instinct; and that men and women may, without injury to health or violence to the moral feelings, and with very little diminution of the pleasure which accompanies the gratification of the instinct, refrain at will from becoming parents. It has chanced to me, also, to obtain the confidence of several individuals, who have communicated to me, without reserve, their own experience; and all this has been corroborative of the same opinion.

Thus, though I pretend not to speak positively to the details of a subject, which will then only be fully understood when men acquire sense enough simply and unreservedly to discuss it, I may venture to assure my readers, that the main fact is incontrovertible. I shall adduce such facts in proof of this as may occur to me in the course of the investigation.

However various and contradictory the different theories of generation, almost all physiologists are agreed, that the entrance of the sperm itself (or of some volatile particles proceeding from it) into the uterus, must precede conception. This it was that probably first suggested the possibility of preventing conception at will.

Among the modes of preventing conception which may have prevailed in various countries, that which has been adopted, and is now practised by the cultivated classes on the continent of Europe, by the French, the Italians, and, I believe, by the Germans and Spaniards, consists of complete withdrawal, on the part of the man, immediately previous to emission. *This is, in all cases, effectual.* It may be objected, that the practice requires a mental effort and a partial sacrifice. I reply, that, in France, where men consider this (as it ought ever to be considered, when the interests of the other sex require it,) a *point of honour, all* young men learn to make the necessary effort; and custom renders it easy, and a matter of course. As for the sacrifice, shall a trifling, (and it is but a very trifling) diminution of physical enjoyment be suffered to outweigh the most important considerations connected with the permanent welfare of those who are the nearest and dearest to us; Shall it be suffered to outweigh the risk of incurring heavy and sacred responsibilities, ere we are prepared to fulfil them? Shall it be suffered to outweigh a regard for the comfort, the well-being—in some cases, the *life* of those whom we profess to love?—The most selfish will hesitate deliberately to reply in the affirmative to such questions as these. A cultivated

young Frenchman, instructed as he is, even from his infancy, carefully to consult, on all occasions, the wishes, and punctiliously to care for the comfort and welfare, of the gentler sex, would learn almost with incredulity, that, in other countries, there are men to be found, pretending to cultivation, who were less scrupulously honourable on this point than himself. You could not offer him a greater insult than to presuppose the possibility of his forgetting himself so far, as thus to put his own momentary gratification, for an instant, in competition with the wish or the well-being of any one to whom he professed regard or affection.*

I know it will be argued, that men in the mass are not sufficiently moral to adopt this recommendation; because they will not make any voluntary sacrifice of animal enjoyment, however trifling. I do not see that. Hundreds of voluntary sacrifices are daily made to fashion—to public opinion. Let but public opinion bear on this point in other countries, as it does among the more enlightened classes in France, and similar effects will be produced.

The matter is a trifle. The mere act of animal satisfaction counts with any man of commonly cultivated feelings as but a small item in the aggregate of enjoyment which satisfied affection affords; and, surely, whether that act be at all times attended with the utmost degree of physical pleasure or not, must, even with the selfish, be a secondary and unimportant consideration. His moral sentiments must be especially weak or uncultivated, who will not admit, that it is the gratification of the social feelings —the repose of the affections—which, at all times, constitutes the chief charm of human intercourse.

The least injurious among the present checks to population, celibacy, is a mortification of the affections, a violence done to the social feelings, sometimes a sacrifice even of the health. Not one of these objections can be urged to the trifling restraint proposed.

As to the cry which prejudice may raise against it as being unnatural, it is just as unnatural (and no more so) than to refrain, in a sultry summer's day, from drinking, perhaps, more than a pint of water at a draught, which prudence tells us is enough, while inclination would bid us drink a quart. *All* thwarting of any human wish or impulse may, in one sense, be called unnatural; it is not, however, ofttimes the less prudent and proper, on that account.

As to the practical efficacy of this simple preventive, the experience of France, where it is extensively practised, might suffice

A Frenchman belonging to the cultivated classes would as soon bear to be called a coward, as to be accused of causing the pregnancy of a woman who did not desire it; and that, too, whether the matrimonial law had given him legal rights over her person or not. Such an imputation, if substantiated, would shut him out for ever from all decent society; and most properly so. It is a perfect barbarity, and ought to be treated as such.

When we begin to look to genuine morality, instead of empty or offensive forms, these are the principles of honour we shall implant in our children's minds; and then we shall have a world of courtesy and kindness, instead of a scene of legal outrage, or hypocritical profession.

in proof. I know, at this moment, several married persons who have told me, that after having had as many children as they thought prudent, *they had for years employed this check, with perfect success.* For the satisfaction of my readers, I will select one particular instance.

I knew personally and intimately for many years a young man of strict honour, in whose sincerity I ever placed confidence, and who confided to me the particulars of his situation. He was just entering on life, with slender means, and his circumstances forbade him to have a large family of children. He, therefore, having consulted with his young wife, practised this restraint, I believe for about eighteen months, and with perfect success. At the expiration of that period, their situation being more favourable, they resolved to become parents; and in a fortnight after, the wife found herself pregnant. My friend told me, that though he felt the partial privation a little at first, a few weeks' habit perfectly reconciled him to it; and that nothing but a deliberate conviction that he might prudently now become a parent, and a strong desire on his wife's part to have a child, induced him to alter his first practice. I believe I was the only one among his friends to whom he ever communicated the real state of the case; and I doubt not there are, even in this country, hundreds of similar cases which the world never learns any thing about. Hence the doubts and ignorance which exist on the subject.

I add another instance. A short time since, a respectable and very intelligent father of a family, about thirty-five years of age, who resides west of the mountains, called at our office. Conversation turned on the present subject, and I expressed to him my conviction, that this check was effectual. He told me he could speak from personal experience. He had married young, and soon had three children. These he could support in comfort, without running into debt or difficulty; but, the price of produce sinking in his neighbourhood, there did not appear a fair prospect of supporting a large family. In consequence, he and his wife determined to limit their offspring to three. They have accordingly employed the above check for seven or eight years; have had no more children; and have been rewarded for their prudence by finding their situation and prospects improving every year. He confirmed an opinion I have already expressed, by stating, that custom completely reconciled him to any slight privation he might at first have felt. I asked him whether his neighbours generally followed the same practice. He replied, that he could not tell; for he had not thought it prudent to speak with any but his own relations on the subject, one or two of whom, he knew, had profited by his advice, and afterwards expressed to him their gratitude for the important information.

It is unnecessary farther to multiply instances. The fact that this check is in common practice, and known to be efficacious, in France, is alone sufficient evidence of its practicability and safety.

I can readily imagine, that there are men who, in part from

temperament, but much more from the continued habit of unrestrained indulgence, may have so little command over their passions, as to find difficulty in practising it; and some, it may be, who will declare it to be impossible. If any there be to whom it *is* impossible, (which I very much doubt,) I am at least convinced that the number is exceedingly small; not a fiftieth part of those who may at first *imagine* such to be their case.

I may add, that *partial* withdrawal is not an infallible preventive of conception.

Other modes of prevention have been employed,* but this is at once the most simple and the most efficacious: the only one, or nearly so, employed by the cultivated among European nations; and the only one I here venture to recommend. From all I have heard, as well from physicians as from private individuals, it is, as regards health, at the least perfectly innocent; it has been even said to produce upon the human system an effect similar to that of temperance in diet; but whether there be truth in this hypothesis I know not. As regards any moral impropriety in its use, enough, methinks, has already been said to convince all except those who *will* not be convinced, that to employ it in all cases where prudence or the well-being of our companions requires it, is an act of practical virtue.

It may be said, and said truly, that this check places the power chiefly in the hands of the man, and not where it ought to be, in those of the woman. She, who is the sufferer, is not secured against the culpable carelessness, or perhaps the deliberate selfishness, of him who goes free and unblamed whatever may happen. To this the reply is, that the best and only effectual defence for women is to refuse connection with any man *void of honour*. An (almost omnipotent) public opinion would thus be speedily formed; one of immense moral utility, by means of which the man's social reputation would be placed, as it should be, in the keeping of women, whose moral tact and nice discrimination in such matters is far superior to ours. How mighty and beneficent the power which such an influence might exert, and how essentially and rapidly it might conduce to the gradual, but thorough extirpation of those selfish vices, legal and illegal, which now disgrace and brutify our species, it is difficult even to imagine.

In the silent, but resistless progress of human improvement, such a change is fortunately inevitable. We are gradually emerging from the night of blind prejudice and of brute force; and day by day, rational liberty and cultivated refinement win an accession

* One of these modes, the sponge, has been zealously recommended. I do not allude to it in the text, because I believe it to be of doubtful efficacy; and, more certainly, physically disagreeable in its effects; and because I feel convinced, that the selfish of either sex will adopt *no* expedient, while the well-disposed will adopt the best in preference.

I also pass over all allusion to the BAUDRUCHE, which is every way inconvenient, and is chiefly used to guard against syphilis. I do not write to facilitate, but, on the contrary, effectually to prevent, the degrading intercourse of which it is intended to obviate the penalty.

of power. Violence yields to benevolence, compulsion to kindness the letter of law to the spirit of justice; and day by day, men an women become more willing, and better prepared, to intrust th most sacred duties (social as well as political) more to good feelin and less to idle form—more to moral and less to legal keeping.

It is no question whether such reform will come: no huma power can arrest its progress. How slowly or how rapidly it ma come, *is* a question; and depends, in some degree, on adventitiou circumstances. Should this little book prove one among the num ber of circumstances to accelerate, however slightly, that progress its author will be repaid, ten times over, for the trifling labour i may have cost him.

In conclusion, it may be useful to state to the reader the follow ing facts:—A knowledge of this and other checks to populatio has been, for many years, extensively disseminated in most of th populous towns in Great Britain, by hundreds of thousands o handbills, which were gratuitously distributed from benevolen motives. The men who were first instrumental in making ther known in England, are all elderly men, fathers of families of chil dren grown up to be men and women; men of unimpeachabl integrity, and first-rate moral character; many of them men c science, and some of them known as the first political economist of the age. Besides the allusion to the subject already given fro the Encyclopædia Britannica, it is adverted to in Place's "Illus trations of the Principle of Population;" in Mill's "Elements c Political Economy;" in Thompson's "Distribution of Wealth, and probably in other works with which I am unacquainted. It was also (disguisedly) broached in several English newspaper and was preached in lectures to the labouring classes, by a bene volent man at Leeds. I do not believe the subject has ever bee touched upon, in one single instance, except by men of irreproach able moral character, and generally of high standing in society The chief difference between this little treatise, and the allusion made by the distinguished authors above mentioned, is, that wh public opinion would only permit them to insinuate, I venture t say plainly.

My readers may implicitly depend on the accuracy of the facts have stated. Though, in the present state of public opinion, I ma not, for obvious reasons, give *names* in proof, yet it is evident th I can have no motive to mislead or deceive. I shall consider it favour if any individuals who can adduce, *from personal experienc* facts connected with this subject, will communicate them to m

NOTE.—The enlightened Condorcet, in his well-known "ESQUISSE DI PROGRES DE L'ESPRIT HUMAIN," very distinctly alludes to the safety a facility with which population might be restrained, "if reason should b keep pace with the arts and sciences, and if the idle prejudices of supe stition should cease to shed over human morals an austerity corrupti and degrading, not purifying or elevating." See his ESQUISSE, pages 285 288, Paris ed. 1822. Malthus (see his "ESSAYS ON POPULATION," book ii chap. i.,) "professes not to understand" the French philosopher. No Frenc man could misunderstand him.

CHAP. VII.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

THE most practical of philosophers, Franklin, interprets chastity to mean, *the regulated and strictly temperate satisfaction, without injury to others, of those desires which are natural to all healthy adult beings.* In this sense, chastity is the first of virtues, and one most rarely practised, either by young men or by married persons, even when the latter most scrupulously conform to the letter of the law.*

The promotion of such chastity is the chief object of the present work. It is all-important for the welfare of our race, that the reproductive instinct should never be selfishly indulged; never gratified at the expense of the well-being of our companions. A man who, in this matter, will not consult, with scrupulous deference, the slightest wishes of the other sex; a man who will ever put his desires in competition with theirs, and who will prize more highly the pleasure he receives than that he may be capable of bestowing—such a man appears to me, in the essentials of character, a brute. The brutes commonly seek the satisfaction of their propensities with straight-forward selfishness, and never calculate whether their companions are gratified or teased by their importunities. Man cannot assimilate his nature more closely to theirs, than by imitating them in this.

Again. There is no instinct in regard to which strict temperance is more essential. All our animal desires have hitherto occupied an undue share of human thoughts; but none more generally than this. The imaginations of the young and the passions of the adult are inflamed by mystery or excited by restraint, and a full half of all the thoughts and intrigues of the world has a direct reference to this single instinct. Even those who, like the Shakers, "crucify the flesh," are not the less occupied by it in their secret thoughts; as the Shaker writings themselves may afford proof. Neither human institutions nor human prejudices can destroy the instinct. Strange it is, that men should not be content rationally to control and wisely to regulate it.

It is a question of passing importance, "How may it best be regulated?" Not by a Shaker vow of monkish chastity. Assuredly not by the world's favourite regulator, ignorance. No. Do we wish to bring this instinct under easy government, and to assign it only its due rank among human sentiments? Then let us cultivate the intellect, let us exercise the body, let us usefully occupy the time, of every human being. What is it gives to pas-

* My father, Robert Owen's definition of chastity is also an excellent and important one: "*Prostitution*, sexual intercourse *without* affection; *chastity*, sexual intercourse *with* affection."

sion its sway, and to desires their empire, now? It is vacancy of mind; it is listlessness of body; it is idleness. A cultivated race are never sensual; a hardy race are seldom love-sick; an industrious race have no time to be sentimental. Develope the moral sentiments, and they will govern the physical instincts. Occupy the mind and body usefully, intellectually; and the propensities will obtain that care and time only which they merit. Upon any other principle we may doctor poor human nature for ever, and shall only prove ourselves empirics in the end. Mortifications, vestal vows, mysteries, bolts and bars, prudish prejudices—these are all quack-medicines, and are only calculated to prostrate the strength and spirits, or to heighten the fever of the patient. If we will dislodge error and passion, we must replace them by something better. They say that a vacuum cannot exist in nature. Least of all can it exist in the human mind. Empty it of one folly, cure it of one vice, and another flows in to fill the vacancy, unless it find it already occupied by intellectual exercise and common sense.

Husbands and fathers! study Franklin's definition of chastity. Your fears, your jealousies, have hitherto been on the stretch to watch and guard; reflect whether it be not pleasanter and better to enlighten and trust.

Honest ascetics! you have striven to mortify the flesh; ask yourselves whether it be not wiser to control it. You have sought to crucify the body; consider whether it be not more effectual to cultivate the mind. Have you succeeded in spiritualizing your secret thoughts? If not, inquire whether every human propensity, duly governed, be not a benefit and a blessing to the nature in which it is inherent.

Human beings, of whatever sex or class! examine dispassionately and narrowly the influence which the control here recommended will produce throughout society. Reflect whether it will not lighten the burdens of one sex, while it affords scope for the exercise of the best feelings of the other. Consider whether its tendency be not benignant and elevating; conducive to the exercise of practical virtue, and to the permanent welfare of the human race.

APPENDIX

TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

Reception of the Work by the Public. Opinion of a talented Author. Opinion of a Physician and Professor. Letter from a Mechanic. The Work never intended as a political Panacea. Transmission of hereditary Disease. Letter on the Subject. Letter from a French Gentleman. Physiological Argument in favour of Temperance. Experience of two Members of the Society of Friends. Objection of J. W. Objections by a Physician of Indiana. Answer to them.

New York, June 25, 1831.

SEVEN months have not yet elapsed since the first publication of "Moral Physiology;" and already I am called upon to prepare a fifth edition. If I am pleased (as what author is not?) to see that my labours are not unappreciated by the public, I am also reminded of the additional obligations I lie under, to render the little treatise as complete, and as free from error and inaccuracy, as possible.

I have therefore carefully revised the work, and made such amendments as have suggested themselves during those seven months. And as, in the course of that time, I received a multitude of communications, (some verbal, but chiefly by letter,) on the subject in question, I shall here add, in the shape of Appendix, such extracts from, and comments on, a few of these, as seem to me interesting and useful.

I expected much opprobrium for the work; and have been not a little surprised to find my expectations most agreeably disappointed. Never, in my life, have I written any thing that so nearly united the suffrages of all whose opinion I care for, or which has been suffered to spread more quietly by our opponents. In this, these latter have acted wisely. Had they abused it, it would probably have been the Appendix to the *twentieth*, not to the *fifth*, edition I should now be writing.

The sentiments of approval which have reached me from various quarters, have, in the expressive language of the Old Book, "strengthened my hands and encouraged my heart;" for, though the world's opinion be worth little, there are individuals in it whose opinion is worth much; and though a consciousness of rectitude may support a man against *all* opinions, yet it is pleasant to find, now and then, in one's progress, concurrent sentiments from those we esteem.

I imagine that it may afford similar encouragement, in a degree, to any of my readers who may chance to approve what they read, if I quote for them a few of these opinions. I begin by selecting for the purpose two, which come from men both known to me, as to the American public, only by their writings. Could I give the names of the writers, these would be sufficient

to secure for their opinions a weight which no anonymous sentiments can obtain. But in the present state of public opinion, I do not feel myself, for obvious reasons, at liberty to do so. My readers must therefore be content to take my word for it, that both the writers are gentlemen who have displayed in their works talents of high order, and whose personal acquaintance I should highly value.

I extract from the first letter the following:

"I am greatly obliged to you for sending me your 'Moral Physiology.' I have read it with pleasure and instruction. I see not why you should anticipate censure, from any quarter, for its publication. It contains no sentiment or doctrine which strikes me unfavourably, or which any person could wish suppressed. Had the same thoughts occurred to me, I should have entertained them, and possibly published them, without the least suspicion of offence to delicacy or good morals.

"I fully concur with you, that truth can do the world no harm. Nor do I doubt that he should be deemed a benefactor, (even an exceedingly great benefactor,) who can teach a man how to limit his powers of reproduction without abridging his enjoyments."

Again, the same correspondent says:

"The value of the power to limit offspring is, I think, very separable from any theory which involves consequences arising from the extent of population which the earth can sustain. The limitation is a matter which concerns the present comfort of individuals, in their private capacity; while the extent of the earth's ultimate fecundity concerns only the thoughts of speculatists and politicians. I say this, because I am not troubled by the spectre of Malthus."

This appears to me an enlightened, and also a very practical view of the subject. The political economy of the question ought ever to be kept separate from its moral bearings. The consequences involved by the former, are distant, and may be called theoretical; while those resulting from the latter, are immediate, and of daily recurrence in practice. If there were no tendency whatever in the human race to increase beyond its present numbers, the question would still be one of vital interest, and the consequences it involves would still be of surpassing importance to man in his social and domestic relations. The more I reflect on the subject, the more thoroughly convinced I am, *that man can never attain to any thing like social cultivation, without a knowledge of the means to limit, at pleasure and without much sacrifice of enjoyment, his power of reproduction.* And I cannot but think that all who have seen much of the civilized world, and carefully traced out the various causes of the vices and miseries that pervade it, will, upon reflection, concur with me in the opinion.

The second writer of whom I spoke (an eminent physician and professor) says:

"I have received your 'Moral Physiology.' Your boldness and independence are entitled to great respect. It is a very important question, and ought to be brought forward, that the public opinion concerning it may be based on the only proper ground—full and free and patient public discussion. Your method of handling the subject I approve. PLACE, the political economist, suggests the remedy more boldly than any other."

The next communication from which I shall copy is from a young man of excellent character, living in a neighbouring state, and now one of the conductors of a popular periodical. After suggesting to me the propriety of republishing some English works now out of print, he proceeds as follows:

"———, *February* 23, 1831.

"Had I not been addressing you upon another subject, I should not have ventured to obtrude on you my small meed of approbation, due to your last

work; but I cannot let slip this opportunity of endeavouring to express how much I feel indebted to you for its publication.

"To know how I am so indebted, it is necessary you should also know something of my situation in life: and when it is described, it is perhaps a description of the situation of two-thirds of the journeymen mechanics of this country.

"I have been married nearly three years, and am the father of two children. Having nothing to depend on but my own industry, you will readily acknowledge that I had reason to look forward with at least some degree of disquietude to the prospect of an increasing family and reduced wages; apparently the inevitable lot of the generality of working men. Under these circumstances I saw W. Jackson's article in the Delaware Free Press; but my feelings as a freeman (nominally) revolted at it, and I must say that I felt greatly pleased when I found that his system did not meet your approbation. You had spoken upon the subject, but, like the Nazarene Reformer, you spoke in parables. 'Every Woman's Book' I could not see; and, had not Dr. Gibbons afforded me an example of how much you might be misrepresented, I might have been tempted to believe the slanders circulated regarding you.

"I had apparently nothing left but to let matters take their own course, when your 'Moral Physiology' made its appearance.

"I read it; and a new scene of existence seemed to open before me. I found myself, in this all-important matter, a free agent, and, in a degree, the arbiter of my own destiny. I could have said to you, as Selim said to Hassan,

'Thou'st hewed a mountain's weight from off my heart.'

My visions of poverty and future distress vanished; the present seemed gilded with new charms, and the future appeared no longer to be dreaded. But you can better imagine, than I describe, the revolution of my feelings.

"I have since endeavoured to circulate the little book as widely as my limited opportunities permit, and shall continue to do so, believing it to be the most useful work that has made its appearance since the publication of Paine's 'Common Sense;' and convinced that, by so doing, I shall render you the most acceptable return in my power to make for the benefit you have conferred on me as an individual." G.

The next extract, from an inhabitant of Pennsylvania, I have selected chiefly as it furnishes a beautiful, and, alas! a rare example of that parental conscientiousness which scruples to impart existence where it cannot also impart the conditions necessary to render that existence happy.

"———, *March* 23, 1831.

* * * "I use no meat, unless eggs may be considered such; I drink neither tea, coffee, nor any thing more exciting than milk and water; and, like yourself, I am fully satisfied, having no cravings after the luxuries of the table. With regard to 'Moral Physiology,' let the following facts speak:

"I was born of poor parents, and early left an orphan. When of age, though my circumstances promised poorly for the support of a family, I desired to marry, knowing that a good wife would greatly add to my happiness. The check spoken of in your book (withdrawal) presented itself to my mind. And for seven years that I have now been married, I have continued to practise it. I was successful in business, and acquired the means of maintaining a family; but still I have refrained, because my constitution is such an one as I think a parent ought not to transmit to his offspring. I prefer refraining from giving birth to sentient beings, unless I can give them those advantages, physical as well as moral and intellectual, which are essential to human happiness.

"One thing I have observed, that since I have adopted a simple diet, and laid by all artificial stimuli, not only is my health better, and my mind more clear, but I can abstain, at will, without injury or inconvenience,

from sexual connection for any length of time;* and this without having, in the least, lost any power in that respect." T.

From the letter of an aged French gentleman, who holds a public office in the western country, I translate the following; and I would that every young man and woman in these United States could read it.

"I have read your little work with much interest, and desire that it may have a wide circulation, and that its recommendations may be adopted in practice. If you publish a third edition, I could wish that you would add a piece of advice of the greatest importance, especially to young married persons. Many women are ignorant, that in the gratification of the reproductive instinct, the exhaustion to the man is much greater than to the woman: a fact most important to be known, the ignorance of which has caused more than one husband to forfeit his health, nay, his *life*. TISSOT tells us, that the loss by an ounce of semen is equal to that of forty ounces of blood;† and that in the case of the healthiest man, nature does not *demand* connection oftener than once a month.‡

"How many young spouses, loving their husbands tenderly and disinterestedly, if they were but informed of these facts, would watch over and preserve their partners' healths, instead of exciting them to over-indulgence!

"I send you a copy of Italian verses, appropriate, like the German stanza you have quoted in your work, to the above remarks:

'Merta gli allo ri al crine
Chi scende in campo armato,
Chi a cento squadre a lato,
Impallidir non sa:
Ma piú gloria ha nel fronte
Chi, alla ragion soggetto,
D'un sconsigliato affetto
Trionfator si fa.'"‖ I. G.

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* We applaud, as a marvel, the continence of Scipio. Such continence—and amid circumstances far more trying—is habitually found (under no other restraint than that of public opinion) among the native Indians of our continent. A friend of mine, whose family was captured by a party of Mohawk Indians some fifty years ago, informed me, that four young women (two of them of considerable beauty) who were made prisoners on that occasion, were not once, during a residence of several years, addressed, even with the remotest degree of sexual importunity, by an Indian, old or young, though living with them in the same wigwam. These young women were the near relatives of the friend who related this fact to me; and it was from their own lips he obtained it. Yet these were savages! How common would be such virtue amongst ourselves, but for the artificial stimuli and restraints which law and custom have made prevalent! R. D. O.

† This, of course, must be rather a matter of conjecture and approximation, than of accurate calculation. R. D. O.

‡ And I doubt whether she PERMITS it, without more or less injury, to the average of constitutions, oftener than once a week. I am convinced that any young man who will carefully note and compare his sensations, will become convinced, that temperance forbids such indulgence, at any rate, more than twice a week; and that he trifles with his constitution who neglects the prohibition. How immeasurably important that parents should communicate to their sons, but especially to their daughters, facts like these!
R. D. O.

‖ For the English reader, I have attempted the following imitation of the above lines:

Crown his brows with laurel wreath,
Who can tread the field of death—

I extract the following from my journal:

January 4, 1831.

A member of the Society of Friends, from the country, called at our office; he informed me that he had been married twenty years, had six children, and would probably have had twice as many had not he have practised withdrawal, which he found, in every instance, efficacious. By this means he made an interval of two or three years between the births of each of his children. Having at last a family of six, his wife earnestly desired to have no more; and on one occasion, when she imagined that the necessary precautions had been neglected, she shed tears at the prospect of again becoming pregnant. He said he knew, in his own neighbourhood, several married women who were rendered miserable on account of their continued pregnancy, and would have given any thing in the world to escape, but knew not how.

This gentleman corroborated the opinion I had suggested *(page 39.)* that the habit of withdrawal had an influence similar to that of temperance in diet. He had found it, he said, much less exhausting than unrestrained indulgence.

Another gentleman, also belonging to the Society of Friends, has since confirmed to me (as a fact proved to him by personal experience) the above opinion. He likewise expressed his conviction, that the habit was greatly conducive to the preservation of those fresh feelings, (so beautiful, and, alas! so evanescent,) under which the married usually come together.

In reply to a correspondent, J. W., who cites a case of Priapism mentioned in a Medical Journal some eight or ten years since, and which pathological derangement he thinks was attributable to the habit of withdrawal, I would reply, that the concurrent testimony of all who can speak from experience on the subject, disproves, not of course the fact he cites, but the propriety of *attributing the effect produced to the cause in question.* Priapism, it is well known, is frequently caused by sexual excess; and was probably so caused in the case alluded to. Such excess is much less likely to take place, when withdrawal is practised, than during unrestrained indulgence.

It now remains for me to notice a communication which I recently received from a medical gentleman residing in Indiana, for whose character I entertain much respect. It regards the physiological portion of the work, which the writer, Dr. S——, thinks is altogether inaccurate.

He refers me to Burns', Denman's, and Dewee's Midwifery, and especially to an essay by Dr. Caldwell, of Transylvania University, on Generation, in proof, that all are *not* agreed that the semen must enter the uterus in order to effect impregnation. He instances a case published in the New York Medical Repository, and another in the Western Quarterly Reporter, in which impregnation was effected, though immediately previous to the child's birth the vagina was found only large enough to admit a common knitting needle, and the medical attendant had, in consequence, to make an artificial passage. And he argues, on the authority of this and other instances where there existed such mechanical obstruction in the vagina, os tincæ or collum uteri, as to render the passage of the seminal fluid next to impossible, that that fluid does not enter the uterus at all, and, consequently, that the doctrine on which the whole work is founded is physiologically false; and, as being false, is calculated to do much and cruel mischief.

Tread—with armed thousands near—
And know not what it is to fear.
But greater far his meed to praise,
Juster his claims to glory's bays,
Who, true to reason's voice, to virtue's call,
Conquers himself, the noblest deed of all!

R. D. O.

There are two chief theories, he says, now generally received on the the *absorbent* and the *sympathetic;* according to both of which, appears absolutely necessary to impregnation is, that the semen s deposited somewhere in the vagina; *perhaps*, to be taken up by absorbent vessels, and by them conveyed to the ovum, which ovu its turn, taken up by the fimbriated ends of the Fallopian tube, anc deposited in the uterus; *perhaps*, (but I confess this seems to n poetical theory,) merely to produce simultaneous and sympathetic thereby effecting the great and secret work of nature.

Now, my expression was, that "*almost* all physiologists are agr the entrance of the sperm itself, *or of some volatile particles proceedi it*, into the uterus, must precede conception."* The favourers *absorbent* theory will not, I presume, deny this; the few advocate *sympathetic*, may. Nor am I tenacious as regards any theory wh a subject of which the arcana still remain shrouded in comparative Enough for my purpose, that the condition indispensable to reprodu (as Dr. S——— himself reminds us,) the deposition of the sperr vagina. The preventive suggested in "Moral Physiology" *positiv cludes the fulfilment of this condition;* and it could only have imagine, by confounding it with the partial expedient of which spoken, *(page* 39,*)* that my medical friend arrived at the concl which I have here alluded.

The only argument which I conceive can be fairly urged against physiologist, is that to which I have adverted and repelled *(first pa of page* 39*)*.

Having thus answered all the objections which have hitherto reac I conceive it unnecessary to lengthen this Appendix by further qu approbatory of the work, or corroborative of the facts it deta "Moral Physiology" abide the ordeal of public examination: i wanting, to be cast aside and forgotten; but if deemed true and u be remembered and approved.

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* In proof that I have not spoken unadvisedly on this subject quote what, I believe, is now considered the highest authority:

"If the most recent works on Physiology are to be credited, the during impregnation, opens a little, draws in the semen by inspirati directs it to the ovarium by means of the Fallopian tubes, whose fir extremity closely embraces that organ."—Magendie, p. 416, Philad.

See also Blundell's and Haighton's experiments on the rabbit, Hospital. See also Spallanzani's experiments.

FINIS.

Watson, Printer, 15, City Road, Finsbury.

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